PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam ats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,661.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	7912
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
27th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
3 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
2nd Apl	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9008
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi teanship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 510.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	378	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	353	91135	270	9230	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
Q. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	.....
Q. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	.....
Q. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
Q. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
T. Tregenna Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
Q. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

Q.—Cargo boats carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess and accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

T.—Steamer which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon	8th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur	11th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri.	5th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Mar, calling at Vernwal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	5,085	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Buretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Americe Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotze	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	23rd Apl, 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons,	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillmher	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Forosti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	.....	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Botnara	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,583	G. Baicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homward voyage 6 at at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5993	G. Bergaglian	25th Mar. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon Horse 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909,
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library

Frames, Safes, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chaukis, No. 6.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Lhasyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Muhden)	Shanghai
Dalcen (Dalzy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattan Maknajee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, neuralgia, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, sudden premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get it, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy cure of self-cancer discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Thos. Jennings, VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Green, London, W.C., or of Agents in above

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Peshawar,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... ,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ... ,, 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1903.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan,	Deli (Sumatra).
Bombay;	Singapore,	Shanghai,
Calcutta;	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok,	Hankow.
Rangoon;	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Cheniul	Soerabaya,	Kobe.
Penang,	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907... £ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	,,	90,402
Annual Income	,,	1,405,950
Assets	,,	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMRAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4 000 000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Form apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	32 9	64 13	48 6	38 7	25
30	37 4	58 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 6	3 11	30
35	41 5	65 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	44 10	35
40	236 11	65 15	53 5	44 9	69 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	48 14	76 7	58213	...	71 11	56 12	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE after their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DE ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1908.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologies for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 345 boxes of soap seized under the Search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,
(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમદઅલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,
carrying on business as Tybally Mahomedally & Co. at No. 19, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

MESSRS F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets (which came into our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Labels which are an imitation of your well known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon Labels similar to those complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઇ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાશમભાઇ મહમદ, દરજીકત જમાળભાઇ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED.
by the hand of Jamalbhai.

WITNESS:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on 16th March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES during the year commencing 1st April, 1910.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Re. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, 19th February, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME
AT FALKLAND ROAD, SCHEME III.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE KHETWADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD D.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 431 Square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland Road; on or towards the East Falkland Road; on or towards the South Sandhurst Road; and on or towards the West Khetwadi 2nd Lane.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (No. 3571) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Dated this 15th day of February 1909.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from BOMBAY to LONAVLA, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, and the Up-Week End Express Train will run from Lonavla to Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1909.

On and from the 13th March, 1909, and until further notice a Weekly Express Train for Neral, Khandalla and Lonavla will leave Victoria Terminus, every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified.

Also on and from 15th March, 1909, and until further notice a Return Weekly Express Train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus, every MONDAY. The Timings of these Trains and the connecting trains at Neral for Matheran and back will be as follows:—

		H. M.	
Bombay ...	Dep.	14-50	
Neral	Arr.	15-5	to Matheran 16-40
,,	Dep.	15-11	from Matheran 15-40
Khandalla.	Dep.	17-14	
Lonavla ...	Arr.	17-21	
,,	Dep.	7-50	
Khandalla.	,,	8-2	
Neral	Arr.	9-3	to Matheran 10-0
,,	Dep.	9-14	
Bombay...	Arr.	10-37	

For full particulars see poster notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 472 of 1908.

BAI MOGHIBAI, widow of SANCHORDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. VALLABHDAS VIRJI. 2. PARVATIBAI, widow of KHATAO VIRJI, and 3. JADHOWJEE GOKULDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the first two residing at Khand Bazar and the third at Chakla Street, outside the Fort, formerly carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Thakor Khetsey Khatao .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 9th day of February, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed first and second Defendants Vallabhdas Virji, Parvatibai, widow of Khatao Virji, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Town land or ground the messuages standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 3634 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 63, New No. 14202, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 6 P. V. and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 2753 (1), 2733 (2), Street No. 1437, 1437 A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the West by Government property, on or towards the North by the property of Sakharam Moroba, and on or towards the South by the property of Framji Cowasjee Jijibhoy and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the 2nd Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of March, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1909.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
,, D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
amongst which will be the most interesting
NAVAL SCENES,
TORPEDO ATTACK ON H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT"
AND
THE ROYAL REVIEW of the HOME FLEET.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM ,, ,,

Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHED CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, on Mount Road, near Gorupdev Road.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, 4 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee, and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedalli Abdul Husein Goriawalla, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1904, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground together with the chawl, standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mount Road, near Gorupdev Road, Oart, outside the Fort in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 and 1-4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A. 11796, Old Survey No. 681, and New Survey No. 2-372 C, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 795 C, and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the west by the property of Tewji Bapoji, on the north by the village passage, and on the south by the property of Nudoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidass, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effects for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs E. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp., "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and all lasting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and three BEDROOMS, in well situated new HOUSE, Colaba Reclamation, Electric Lights and Fans, latest Sanitary improvements available March 8th. Could be let separately. Apply Box No. 1095, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seasons and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having houses arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 554, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in BRAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET" and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—Experienced LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. State Salary. Apply Box. No. 1,312, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

Hot Rolls
are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.

"APENTA
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL BEST DISTINCTION
AT THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION
Honourably won by
Pearse & Co.'s
Coffees
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE COFFEE
OF THE DAY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER
PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.
TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL." 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find in this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Females especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of insipidity and inconsistency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these trying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWRIE, Chemist, Manufacturer, 33 Basil Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

FOR SALE.
Sun Curtains.—260 Yards White Drill with blue stripes
Do. 983 Yards Grey Canvas with blue stripes.
The above can be seen on application to the STORE-KEEPER,
BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Colaba Causeway.

TO LET.
SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.
AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar, five minutes from Railway Station. TWO-STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

REQUIRED for the BAND of the 116th Mahrattas, the following MUSICIANS:—
1 PICCOLO.
4 CLARIONETS.
1 CORNET.
The pay will be about Rs. 20 (pay, compensations and Band Allowances), and a free allowance of rice per day. In addition each Musician gets a share of the payments for engagements which, in BOMBAY average about 8 rupees per month. Extra allowances and promotion for good men. Probation before enlistment.
Apply to—BAND PRESIDENT,
116th Mahrattas,
Queen's Road.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—Register lists of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 15 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	...	ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ,, 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons Captain G. N. Ramage, R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta &c., with a cargo of rice and general and 1 Cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karrachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Himalaya, 5,703 tons Captain W. R. F. Mickey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo, with ballast and Mr. H. Atkinson, Maj H. L. Seluynn, Mr. R A. A. Jenkins, as passengers.

The B. I. S. N Co's. steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., with a general cargo and Mr Grogan, 6 natives and 200 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. T. H. Brower, Mr. Denny, and Mr. Mann.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain F. Packham, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ramsay, Mr. V. Willes, Mr. A. J. Watkins, Mr. Shaw, Mr. B. A. Kirkwood, Mr. LeBas, and Lieut. P. C. R Dodd.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain R. Brown, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Belle of France, 2467 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr G. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Prosarpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Hancock, R N ...Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin Capt J Wilson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 3.

Annie .....2445 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye .....4359 Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Brand .....1519 Evanson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bucentaur .....2234 Parkis .....
Dwarka.....759 Cole .....M M & Co
Derwenthall ... 2514 Jones ... .T Morrison & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hayward.....P & O Co
Grantleyhall ...2585 Wie .....M M & Co
Naseri 911 LeMiere .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee ...993 Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831 Sigueland .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.. 316 Butler .....M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Nailung .....2362 Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu .....1912 Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sangoria ..2379 Ward .....Bombay
Strathcharry ...2340 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shirley .....2198 Parker .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon .....2830 Mackay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3400 Hugill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842 Orerar .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon...W & A Graham & Co
Thorn beck ...2345 Shaitan .....S Wallace & Co
Tirawa .....2176 Bamnett.....Bream 23-2 ...M M & Co
Waroongs...1609 Bamber.....P Gulf...8-3 ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	10-3	F M & Co
D	& Warora	2565	Tipper			N F M M & Co
F	Wakamiya Maru	3487	Yamawake			Kobe 13-3 N Y Kaisha
G	India	1797	Bianoki	Trieste		4-3 A L S N Co
H	Seirstad	617	Tananger	Singapore	4-3	F F C & Co
K	Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Mair & Co
M	Egypt	4178	Summers	London		13-3 P & O Co
N	Umgeni	1666	Rivers.	Middlesborough		W & A G & Co
O	Kurdistan	1741	Manning	Ferrajo and Port Said		4-3 E Latham & Co
P	Kaiser	1714	Roblitz	Zanzibar	8-3	A Strandes
Q	Rehmani	1872	Geddie	Jedah	6 3	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Balle of France 2469 Corgill Colombo 4-3 K N & Co
3 Barbera ...2791 Packham ...Genoa 3-3 ...M M & Co
4 Nowshera ..1961 Ramage .....N F ...M M & Co
5 Shah Nasir ..2555 Ravill Trieste 6-3 B & H S N Co
6 Sealda.....3438 Brown ..Rangoon...3-3 ...M M & Co
7 Chupra .3954 Henderson....Antwerp 3-3 M M & Co
8 Itaura .....3863 Tucker ...Rangoon ..4-3 M M & Co
9 Ehrenfels 2799 Akinkens Karachi 15-3 W & G Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Whish ...Karachi ...5-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Himalaya ..3700 Hickey ..Calcutta...4-3 P & O Co
14 Dumra ... .762 Moxon...Basreh ....4-3 M M & Co
15 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co Offside Q
Mozaffari ...1337 Moloney ...Zanzibar 9-3 B & P S N Co H W P D
Linga .951 Cutbush.....Karachi .....5-3 M M & Co M W D D
Bahaduri...829 Fakeera Mangalore...5-3 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Nowshera s.....	Ramage	Calcutta
3	R I M S Dufferin s	Wilson	Madras Feb 25
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi Mar 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Delhi s.....	Andrews	Shanghai &c
	Griqua s	Crome	Portsaid
	Sevilla s	Brown	Rangoon
	Berbera s.....	Packham	G'noa &c
	Chupra s	Henderson ...	Antwerp &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Himalaya Hickey for Calcutta &c.
" Dumra Moxon for Basrch &c
" Belle of Frances Cargill for Moulmein

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ehrenfels for Antwerp &c.
" Hoseinee for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's. Steamer Auchenblae, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer China, left Trieste on the 27th ultimo, and is expected here on the 20th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Mooltan, with the China and Australian Mails left Colombo at 8-30 a.m. to-day and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p. m. on Friday the 5th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
15	Hymettus	Melbourne
24	Scharnfels	Antwerp
26	Belle of England	Calcutta
26	Norfolk	Calcutta
27	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
28	Umzinto	Natal
March		
1	City of Glasgow	Calcutta
1	Canara	Calcutta
1	Palamcotta	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 3.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—111 cwt kurdeesed, Baner and Krause; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.; 30 cwt WAX, J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Umzemi s—10,850 cwt cottonseed, G. Madhawji and Co; 6,808 cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, W. Becker; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Clan Urquhart s—287 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwt turmeric, Baner and Krause; 2,000 cwt castor seed and 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste, N. Damji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, S. Framji and Co; 55 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 1,562 cwt myrabollams, A. Vurzlal; 1,000 cwt popyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 508 cwt myrabollams and 100 bales hemp, E. Comersey, 2,000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Kurdistan s—1,695 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—275 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 204 cwt gum, S. Cowerji and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt mowoor and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Shah Nasir s—55 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfeles s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—75 casks skins, S. Forbes and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Egypt s—75 casks skins, S. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamya Maru s—550 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim; 500 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Wakamya Maru s—450 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St. George s—95 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Wakamya Maru s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kakamya Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 305 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

RAILWAYS RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 501·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,44,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,48,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	285	595	8	888
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	8,61,000	17,80,000	25,000	26,66,000
Total for 8 weeks	10,05,000	20,80,000	29,000	31,14,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,55,022	2,71,182	9,339	4,36,443
Per mile of Ry...	309	538	18	865
Total to corresponding date...	11,23,117	18,60,523	35,879	30,19,519

Increase for the week .....Rs. 11,557
Do. to date.....Rs. 94,481

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 24,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	42	123	.....	170
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	31,000	1,22,000	.....	1,53,000
Total for 8 weeks	37,000	1,40,000	.....	1,77,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,388	24,231	95	31,714
Per mile of Ry..	52	172	1	225
Total to corresponding date...	49,158	1,69,212	710	2,19,080

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 7,714
Do. to date.....Rs. 42,080

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	23	.....	46
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	2,900	3,100	.....	6,000
Total for 8 weeks	3,300	3,500	.....	6,800
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	514	406	1	921
Per mile of Ry..	30	23	.....	53
Total to corresponding date..	3,314	4,408	47	7,764

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 121
Do. to date.....Rs. 964

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,500	Rs.	Rs. 6,500
Or per mile of Railway.....	22	25	.....	47
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.....	16,800	26,500	90	43,390
Total for 8 weeks	19,800	30,000	90	49,890
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,228	1,853	52	4,133
Per mile of Ry..	22	18	1	41
Total to corresponding date...	13,258	21,812	494	35,564

Increase for the week.....Rs. 2,367
Do. to date.....Rs. 14,326

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

DEATH.

WATSON—February 22, Captain Joseph Watson, aged 71 years, son of the late Michael Watson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and late Commander, B. S. N. Co.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 10 16m., 11-1a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-0a.

Prize distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-15 p.m.

Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Opening Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p. m.

Lecture by the Hon'ble W. H. Sharp, at Wilson College, 7 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Bombay Junior Polo Tournament.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms, reading of paper and discussion with a view to forming an Anglo-Indian Empire Association, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition Oval.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Maxim: "It isn't what comes out of a mine that makes it pay, but what is put into it."—S. BARING GOULD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 7th, Full Moon 8h. 25·8m, a. m; Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11·7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41·3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18·7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 5.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 19th February, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Meetings of the Empress S. and W. Co. and four other Mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to. 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 10·53m., 11·28a., Low water, 5-6m., 4-38a.

Saturday, March 6.—Banks closed: Hindu "Holi" holiday. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-13a.

Sunday, March 7.—Second Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-55m., Low water, 5-51m., 5-41a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Ellerie" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day the 4th instant.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION:—For the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association a lecture will be given by Mr. Frank J. Clark on "Stories of Famous Songs" with musical illustrations to-day, Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. D. J. Tata, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, kindly lent for the occasion.

FROM CAIRO TO THE CAPE.—A lecture will be delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp M.A. Director of Public Instruction at Wilson College this evening at 7 P. M. Subject "From Cairo to the Cape" illustrated by magic-lantern views. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar (Vice-Chancellor) will preside.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—An entertainment in the form of a special performance at the Excelsior Cinematograph has been arranged for next Thursday evening from 10 to 11-30 in aid of the eminently deserving Indo-British Institution. The performance is under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and we hope the funds will benefit largely as a result of the evening.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.—Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will lecture at the Gaiety Theatre this (Thursday) evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"The Signs of the Coming Age." The Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., will preside. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to kindly occupy their seats before 6 p. m. (S.T.)., after which the doors will be closed and none will be admitted.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under the double Eagle — Wagner
Song	The Lost Chord — Solomon
Selection	The Three Little Maids — Rubens
Valse	Estudiantina — Waldteufel
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland — Caryll
Galop	Birds Beak — Faust

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloucesters will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club on Friday evening:—

March	Through Bolts and Bars — Mrback
Overture	Flotte Bursche — Sappo
Valse	Barcarolle — Fetoas
Rapsodie	Norvegienne — Salo
(a) Valse Lente.	Monte Christo — Kollar
(b) Intermezzo.	Starland — O'Connor
Selection	The Girl of Gottenberg — Caryll and Monckton
(a) Idyll	Evening Breeze — Langey
(b) Galop	Bald di Bald Dort — Faust

BAND AT THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION.—The following is the programme of music will be played by the Governor's Band at the Bombay Medical Congress to-day.

From 5-30 to 7 p. m.

Grand March	Pomp and Circumstance No. 4 — Elgar
Valse	Loreley — Lincke
Selection	La Gran Via — Valverde
Overture	Die Fledermaus — J. Strauss
Hungarian Dance	No 1 — Brahms
Grand Polonaise	Op 40 No. 1 — Chopin

From 9-30 to 11 p. m.

March	Per Aspera ad Astra — Urbach
Valse	Chantilly — Waldteufel
Grand Selection	Tannhauser — Wagner
Overture	Prinz Methusalem — Strauss
Idyll	The Glow Worm — Lincke
Mazurka	Die Schonen Sage — Romzak

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHT OF HEIRSHIP.

Stridhan Property.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

VASUDEV AND OTHERS VS. SADASHIV M. PURANDARE.

For the Plaintiff-appellants:—Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. Bajakar.

For the Defendant-respondents:—Mr. Coyaji with Mr. Choubal.

The plaintiffs sued to obtain a declaration that certain movable property which is now in the custody of the Nazir of Satara District belonged to them by right of heirship to their aunt Yamunabai who died at Wai in August 1904 and also because of the gift thereof by her to their father Shivaram, who has since died. Plaintiffs alleged that after Yamunabai's husband died at Poona, while Yamunabai herself was a minor, it was settled that she should take a boy in adoption on condition that she was to have her stridhan ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 for dan-dharm, pilgrimage, etc., as her absolute property and a monthly allowance of Rs. 125 was settled on her for her maintenance. Accordingly she took the defendant in adoption in 1877, who after he attained majority, gave her the ornaments and the money, for which she passed to him a receipt. Thereafter she went to live with her father's family at Wai and lived there till her death and that on the morning of the day on which she died she gave whatever she had as "bakshis" to plaintiffs' father, and put him in possession thereof. Plaintiffs further alleged that after Yamunanai died, defendant made a false complaint of theft against plaintiff's father and had Yamunabai's stridhan ornaments seized and brought before the magistrate; that the accused having subsequently died, the complaint was not proceeded with, but the Magistrate ordered that the property seized should be given to the defendant; that plaintiffs made an appeal against this decision to the Sessions Judge who passed an order to the effect that since the plaintiffs were not willing to receive the property, on giving security the property should remain in the custody of the Satara District Court Nazir, till the parties had their respective rights thereto determined. Defendant contended that the property in dispute did not belong to Yamunabai, that the alleged gift thereof by Yamunabai to plaintiff's father was false and unfounded; that on the date of the receipt referred to, defendant was a minor and the reason why Yamunabai went and lived at Wai was not that there was any disagreement between her and him, but that she wished to live on the bank of the holy river Krishna: that plaintiff's father was not, but the defendant is, her sole heir and entitled to succeed to her property. The original suit was decided by the First Class Sub Judge of Satara, who dismissed it with costs. He held that the alleged gift or rather the verbal will of Yamunabai was not proved As to who succeeded to the property in dispute after Yamunabai's death, the Judge held that to a woman's stridhan property her children and children's children ordinarily succeeded, preference being given in some cases to female over males. And it is only when there are not her children or their children, that the succession goes to her husband and his relatives or to her father and her relatives according as her marriage was by one of the approved or unapproved forms. It is only in the case of a technical kind of stridhan called Sulka, that brothers and sisters come in for succession before anybody else. The property in dispute was not Yamunabai's Sulka stridhan. It then followed that the defendant and not the father of the plaintiffs succeeded to it as Yamunabai's heir. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court with costs.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. RAGHUNATH KALIDAS GUJAR.

For the accused—Mr. Patel instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar.

For the Crown—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships considered an appeal by the Government against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. G. B. Jagade, First Class Magistrate of Poona, in favour of the accused, who was charged before him with house-breaking and theft in a building and dishonestly retaining stolen property. Government appealed on the ground that the acquittal was against the weight of the evidence.

The story for the prosecution was that, on the 11th April 1908, about midday the accused and one Premchand Waghaji Marwadi were in the shop of Dalichand Dhirajmal, in the Shroff Bazar, in Ravivar Peth, with some silver ornaments for sale. While the bargaining was going on, the attention of a policeman named Sheikh Rasul Chandmia was attracted to the scene. He questioned the parties, and on receiving from them divergent replies, his suspicions were aroused, and he took both Raghnath Gujar, and Premchand Marwari, to the Farashkhana, with the property. On 7th April; four days before the above incident, Pema Ramji Marwadi had given information to the police, that on the night previous, his house was broken open by burglars, and ornaments and property worth about Rs. 4,000, stolen. The property taken possession of by the Police Constable from the two persons was shown to him, and he identified it as part of the stolen property. Premchand stated that the accused Raghnath had mortgaged to him the property in question, along with other ornaments on the previous day, viz., on 10th April. He produced other ornaments, which were also identified by Pema. On searching the house of the accused, a necklace of corals, and a few gold beads, were found. These were also indentified by Pema.

Their Lordships held that the whole of the evidence was so circumstantial, and in such detail, that they had no alternative but to convict the accused of retaining stolen property. They sentenced him, under Section 411 of the Penal Code, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CLAIM FOR A HOUSE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KASIBAYA VERSUS DEVCHAND PANACHAD AND OTHERS.

For Plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

For Defendant-appellant:—Mr. G. K. Dandekar

The Plaintiff in this case sued the defendant for possession of a certain house. The allegation of the plaintiff was that one Monapa got a decree against the defendants who then sold the property in suit to the plaintiff under a sale deed and gave possession. Afterwards defendant not took the house on rent. Defendants contended that the sale deed was taken by fraud and misrepresentation; the defendants got nothing under the deed and that defendants No. 2 being a minor was not bound by the sale deed. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bijapur, who allowed plaintiff to take the money deposited in Court, instead of the house in dispute. In view of the fact of the plaintiff's unfair conduct he allowed no costs and no interest to the plaintiff. In appeal, the first class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur reversed the decree of the court of first instance and remanded the case to that court for retrial. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court and Their Lordships observed that the lower Appellate Court has erred in reversing the decree and remanding the case under Section 562 of Act XIV. of 1882. The Appellate Court would act under that Section only where the first Court had disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point The suit out of which this appeal had been disposed by the Court of first instance not upon a preliminary point but upon the merits. Under these circumstances their Lordships said the proper procedure applicable was that laid down in Section 565 of the Civil Procedure Code. The lower Appellate Court seemed to think that the suet was brought on a rent note and not a sale deed. That is a question which will have to be gone into at the rehearing of this appeal in the lower Appellate Court. Their Lordships, therefore, reversed the order of the Appellate Court and remanded the appeal for a fresh hearing.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

His Lordship presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED JUMA CASSAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE JEHANGIR DADABHOY MODY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved to absolute a rule nisi for his final discharge. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE VELJI MOORJI.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Behadurji for a creditor; and after hearing counsel, his lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for a week in order to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE KASTURCHAND MEGHRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE M. K. KHANDASWAMI.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. J. D. Davar for a creditor, and after counsel had been heard, the insolvent's application for an interim order was postponed for a fortnight in order to enable him to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD.

Mr. V.F. Taraporewalla, for an opposing creditor, applied for and obtained an extension of time for the return of the commission which had been sent to Delhi.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI JUSAB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for an interim order. Mr. B. J. Desai, for an opposing creditor, C. C. Davar and Sons, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, granted insolvents a fortnight's interim order.

RE SOBAN KALIAN.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, a rule nisi for the final discharge of this insolvent was allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

RE NARANDAS SUNDERJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his property. His lordship refused the application.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Bhandarkar asked for and obtained an order for the adjournment of the examination of certain witnesses who had remained unserved.

RE AMILAL JADOWJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE HAKIMJI DAWOODJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Partharam Ganesh Kharkar; Nathulal Chandulal Ghanchi and another; Motilal Mulchand Kansara; Chunilal Jekissondas Jariwalla; Parmanand Lovji Sha; Babu Gangaram; Ramkrishna Gopal and another; Shambhu Ramji Kamatkar; Fatmabai Peerbhoy Koja; Latiff Sumar Memon; Balkrishna Raghunath; Bhimji Govind Kulkarni; and Elias Ebrahim.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED RASH NAVIGATION.

INSPECTOR Ryan charged Mr. Suleman Ismail, Captain of the s. s. "Godaveri," with navigating his boat so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life.

Inspector Ryan stated that on the morning of the 27th February, prow No. 3865 was coming on from Thana to Bombay with sand, when between the Prince's Dock and Modi Bunder the s.s. "Godaveri" ran into her, cutting her in two, and sinking her. The crew were swimming about in the sea, when they were fortunately picked up by a boat belonging to the Port Trust.

His Worship said that as it appeared that an inquiry was being held in the matter by the Port Trust authorities he would remand the accused.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

RASH TRAM-DRIVING.

Budesing Shivambersing a tramcar driver was charged yesterday afternoon by Inspector Finan with rash and negligent driving.

Superintendent Myers prosecuted while Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 3 p.m., on the 13th ultimo, Subkaran Satal, a municipal employee was going along the Madanpura-road. The accused who was in charge of a double car drove towards Jacob's Circle and knocked the complainant down from behind. The front portion of the car came in contact with the complainant, and after he was knocked down he was dragged a distance of twenty-seven paces, as measured by the police. When the people raised an alarm the conductor rang the bell when the accused stopped the car. It was a race-day and there was heavy vehicular and foot traffic on the road at the time. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he had to remain for about ten days under treatment.

The accused denied the charge and said he was driving the car slowly and was ringing the bell.

His Worship after recording the evidence observed that it was clear that on account of the manner in which the tram lines were laid on the road it was necessary that more than ordinary precautions should be taken by the drivers. In this case not only was this not done, but even the ordinary precautions were not adopted in as much as the warning bell was not rung and the car was driven faster than it was ordinarily done on other roads. It must also be remembered, observed his Worship, that the road as well as the foot-path were crowded at the time. Both the accused and the conductor were so negligent of their duty that they did not know anything of the occurrence till the people round about raised an alarm. Some idea of the tremendous speed with which the car was going could be gathered from the fact that though the emergency electric-brake, which stops a car at once, was applied, the car went twenty-seven paces before it could be stopped.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 125, out of which Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The accused was ordered to undergo twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment in default of paying the fine.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAUM.

Before Dr. M. Setna (Chairman), and Mr. V. S. Joshi.

NOT HAVING HIS ANIMAL UNDER DUE CONTROL.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases, including one against Daulaba Mahadu, who was charged with causing obstruction by keeping his car athwart a public street. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2. Their Worships also convicted one Bujaji Rama, who was charged with being at such a distance from his vehicle and bullocks as not to have the same under due control. The accused was fined Rs. 2.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain and P. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases, including some against cart-drivers for plying for hire bullocks suffering from foot-disease.

DADAR.

Before Messrs Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and Alexander J. Agabeg.

Their Worships disposed of about 30 cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The Hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F. Notley will sail to-day for Southampton via Aden, with details consisting of 50 Officers, 34 ladies, 25 children, 15 Warrant Officers, 23 women, 29 children, 490 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 41 women and 74 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Col and Miss N F Fegen, R A	Capt W Billing, Ord Dept
Lt-Col O S Rose, R A M C	Capt F M Ommaney, R A M C
Major and Mrs J Little, Northampton Regt	Capt F W S Murray, I Army
Major E A Edgell, R E	Capt and Mrs T Goddard, Misc. List.
Major C Dalton, R A M C	Capt and Mrs W S Cholerton, M Crops
Major Mrs W F Tilley, R E	Capt R F Gray, Wilt. Regt
Major F W Bagbie, R A M C	Lieut and Mrs R P Miles, Shrop. L I
Major R E Picton, R E	Lieut and Mrs H E G Dimas and infant, R F A
Major R E Wilson, R E	Lieut G K Gregson, R F A
Major and Mrs A W Abercrombie and infant, Con. Rangers	Lieut J I D'Arcy, R F A
Major and Mrs H F Thullier, R E	Lieut W R A Dawes, Wilts Regt
Major and Mrs H R Stockley and 3 children, R E	Lieut S. C. Quill, The Queen's Regt
Major and Mrs G C Digan, Con. Rangers	Lieut and Mrs N Kelly and 3 children, Ord Dept
Major H J Axe, A V Corps	Lieut and Mrs S Young, I Army
Major and Mrs A L C McCormac, R E	Lieut K D Allan, I Army
Capt and Mrs R C Gibb, A S Corps	Lieut Pickersgill Cunliffe, Worcesters
Capt and Mrs D C H Maclean, R S cotts	2nd Lt C J Daly, R G A
Capt and Mrs W M Parker, A S Corps	Nursin

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SLOW PROGRESS OF PANCHAMA EDUCATION.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Whilst the cause of education progresses uninterruptedly, if somewhat slowly, in the Madras Presidency, and last year's Report on Public Instruction was, as we showed the other day, eminently satisfactory in several salient respects, there is still the lamentable feature that meagre results have so far attended the efforts of the State and of private bodies, for the most part Christian Missionaries, to spread education among the backward and servile classes which form a very considerable proportion of the general population. No doubt, the fetters of caste are loosening gradually, and high cast Missionaries, who have consecrated themselves to the service of their untouchable brethren, are living if rare, realities to-day; but, for all that, this problem of the elevation of the down-trodden Pariah has not yet been touched beyond its outermost fringe, and it appears as though a long time must pass before the submerged communities are raised to the political, educational and material level which the privileged and high-born castes have attained. For a long time, too, we fear the work of uplifting must continue to be undertaken by the State and by Christian Missionaries, and it is gratifying to know that these agencies are year by year accomplishing an increasing amount of praiseworthy work in a field where the harvest is large and the labourers are few.

In this Presidency the Panchamas, who are not merely outside the traditional four great Hindu castes, but are considered untouchable, are a very indigent community, though by no means wanting in intelligence or in aptitude for learning. Such education as they have obtained has been entirely the result of special State and Missionary attention, whereas the high-caste communities have been passive, and in some cases actively antagonistic to the progress of Panchama education. This being so, it is satisfactory to observe that an increase was shown last year both in the number and strength of schools for Panchamas, which on the 31st March last, stood at 3,649 and 90,978 against 3,613 and 86,983 respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. In public institutions of all classes, there were under instruction 50,664 Panchama boys, but only 8,091 girls; but a circumstance particularly gratifying is that two students were in the F. A. classes, whilst one was undergoing training in the Teachers' College, and it is to be hoped that, yearly, more such leaven will be available to leaven the Panchama mass. Taking public and private institutions together, a larger number of Panchama pupils were under instruction at the close of last year than at the close of the previous year, but it is evident that educational activity among the Panchamas was still confined to few areas in the Presidency, Madras and Tinnevelly giving the best results. The proportion of Panchama boys under instruction to the population of school-going age rose from 16·1 to 17 per cent., and while this was satisfactory, the figure shows how much scope there is for education amidst this numerically considerable element in the population.

WORK AMONGST HILL TRIBES.

But if there is much to be accomplished in the field of Panchama education, there is clearly a vast deal more to be done for the aboriginal and hill tribes. The lot of these people is far from being enviable. Dwelling in the marshy jungles on the malarial hill and mountain tracts, they are, many of them, slowly but surely dwindling down, and no one can deny that they have a very special claim on the bountiful attention not only of the State, but also of their better circumstanced fellow-subjects. It goes without saying that, education whether free or otherwise, is the means wherewith the aboriginal must be lifted out of his abject degradation, but it is evident that this lever is working at a great disadvantage consequent on State efforts meeting with either no response or support from classes which seem to be in no mood to countenance the social and moral elevation of their brethren who dwell in the midst of poverty, ignorance and all manner of earthly wretchedness. At the close of last year, there were, in the Agency tracts, 231 schools for the aborigines with 7,183 pupils against 297 schools with 9,689 pupils in the previous year, but this remarkable decrease was only apparent and is ascribed to an error in classification. The great majority of these schools were maintained by Government, and the total number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes was 4,269. These pupils belonged to the Koi, Khond, and Savara tribes, and the chief obstacle to the progress of education among them, apart from the apathy of the people themselves, is the paucity of qualified teachers. Here again it is the Christian Missionary who is engaged in removing the obstacle, and we read that the Koya language has been reduced to writing by the Rev. J. Cain in a version of the Gospel of St. Luke and that the Baptist Mission has a scheme for a training school specially for Khond teachers; Roman characters to be used in teaching the Khond language. Besides the schools in the above Agencies, there were a few others for the aborigines in other parts of the Presidency, but in all classes and grades of institutions, no more than 4,769 boys and 93 girls belonging to these tribes were under instruction at the close of the year.

Seeing that practically every District in this Presidency contains one or more hill tribes and that, in many areas, the aboriginal element is of considerable numerical importance, no one will pretend that our aboriginal fellow-subjects are being oppressed with a surfeit of education. Most of these tribes are of a pronounced primitive type, and several of them are still the slaves of the higher caste landlords and chieftains who cannot be largely if not entirely responsible, for the terribly degraded condition of these unfortunate creatures. It is evident from the few statistics we have quoted that, in respect of the education of the backward and profoundly ignorant classes of the population, there is a vast field wherein the ardent patriot whose banner is "swadeshi" can find ready at hand as much useful and honourable work as he can ever hope to cope with.

THE DOMICILED.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—There are two classic Indian tales. One is that of the Gorham case, and the comprehensive Mufassalite leader on the subject. The other comprises the history of the little girl who demanded of her mother if it were possible for the Uncovenanted to enter Heaven. The puzzling question put by this ingenuous child is perenially repeated to the Government of India by unofficial Anglo-India with slight variations to suit the occasion. The Imperial Government as constantly reply, when they reply at all, in the terms of the late Mr. Lang's terse leader. In the meanwhile the problem of the Domiciled community, its rights and wrongs, its aspirations and potentialities is ever with us. It is a problem for which the British in India are directly responsible. It is a problem the solution of which has scarcely been attempted. Indeed, in many ways the problem has been rendered more difficult of late years.

The Domiciled community has not been treated with any approach to fairness for the last 70 years. It has suffered, and continues to suffer, injustice and slights, direct, in every department of life, from childhood to age. The blame for this state of affairs does not lie in one place. The Government is most certainly to blame in a great degree. But so also are the Europeans and Eurasians comprised in the community. They are, in point of numbers, of achievement in the near past and service in the present, and of potentialities, undeveloped and neglected, an important community. It is time that they and the Government of India were brought to recognise the full degree of this importance. So far the Government of India, and in lesser degree the European community in general, have treated the Domiciled community with very much less justice and courtesy than have been meted out to any other body. The Government and the advertising missionary societies have both sinned heavily with regard to the education of European and Eurasian children. Within the last few years, thanks to Lord Curzon, some efforts have been made to improve the quality of European education. Even with these very recent enhancements the sum spent on the scholastic requirements of the Domiciled committee is microscopical when compared with the appropriation for Indian education. Government and the Mission bodies also go out of their way to create greater facilities for Indians desirous of acquiring the mental equipment that is necessary nowadays. Indian parents, whatever their wealth can secure education free, or at a nominal rate, from the lowest form to the highest University degree. No so the Eurasian or European. No paternal Government has sought out inventions to push him on, and elevate him, inspite of himself; no enthusiastic mission seeks to specialise in Domiciled souls and minds, or, failing to make Christians, contents itself with making highly crammed graduates, filled with doubts regarding all religion and morality, and with dreams of socialist republics. His education costs him from 80 to 200 times as much as it does the Indian, and at the end there is less for him. There are no valuable State or Mission scholarships, no reserved posts. At the end of last century, and still more from 50 to 70 years ago, there were several avenues of employment and activity open to him. These have now been nearly all deliberately closed, in favour, on the one hand of the pure Native of India, on the other of the British-trained man, whether British, German, Maltese or Indian. If he is in the employ of the State he is superseded on the same principle, unless opportunity or policy enables him to pass for either an Indian or a Britisher. In this matter the Domiciled community have as real a grievance as any that Lord Morley has so abundantly recognised on the part of the Indians.

The members of the Domiciled community are, of course not free from blame. They themselves will be the first to own it, and signs are not wanting that this recognition is already beginning to bear fruit. Had they not, unfortunately for themselves, been Christians, and tainted with white blood, the Mission Societies would have provided them with free education, scholarships and all encouragement. Had they been absolutely Indian, above all, had they adopted with sufficient energy the arts of the agitator and filled the world with clamour, it is very possible that Government, to say nothing of kindly Members of Parliament, would have looked to their interests with care. As their loyalty and faith seemed secure they were penalised for their race and religion. Now, however, they begin to manifest political ambitions. With the Hindus and Mahomedans they demand representation on the Councils. Since partizanship seems now to be necessary in this hitherto calm region of Indian politics it is to be hoped that the Domiciled community will press the demand till it is granted. With it other demands must also be pressed, firstly for better and cheaper education then for city improvements. Determined and continuous self-improvement must accompany all this. The community is not without reproach, any more than is any other people, and this must be taken away. Poverty must be banished or reduced by co-opertion ideals, mental and physical, must be created and striven after; the taints, due to evil surroundings and faulty up-bringing, of insincerity, moral cowardice, a tendency to laziness and slackness, must be eradicated, together with the absolutely repulsive and ludicrous Tchee-tchee accent, which alone is responsible for many of the woes of the Domiciled community. Crisper lives and characters, more strenuous ideals and acts, greater political and social activity, the improvement of manners, these will win the community what it asks for to-day with a firmer voice, social and political justice. "Keep on Hammering" and "Get Understanding," are sound mottoes for its Association.

A GREAT COMEDIAN.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—With the exception perhaps of Got, the elder Coquelin was the greatest comedian that France has had under the Republic. Got who died several years ago was however getting an old man, when Coquelin was in the full vigour of life. Coquelin's career shows what talent combined with strength of character and sound sense can do to make a man superior, although he may have started on the race to success sorely handicapped in the matter of education. He was the son of a baker at Boulogne-sur-mer, that terrestrial paradise of English people who wanted to live cheaply and gaily out of the reach of their creditors in the days when Thackeray wrote; and his arms were frequently buried in the dough during his boyhood and adolescence. The actor however that was in him proved to strong for the baker. He began by playing small parts on the local stage before he forsook the kneeding through and his increasing popularity caused more consternation to his father than it inspired pride. Nevertheless the young Constant had his way. He moved to Paris, entered the conservatoire under Regnier, took a first prize for comedy, and by virtue of this achievement made his debut at the Comedie Francaise in 1860 when he was nineteen. Four years later he was a sociétaire which position, in addition to his salary, entitled him to a share of the profits.

For a young man of twenty-three this was an advantageous perch in the theatrical poultry-yard. Sarah Bernhardt at the same age was far from having so good a position. Her chance at the house of Moliere came a few years later after she had made a hit at the Odeon in "Le Passant" by Francois Coppee. It may be said with reason that Coquelin in those early years aimed lower than Sarah and that his success was more immediate because his talent struck directly upon that most responsive note of human nature, the sense of the comic. No man was more sure of making people laugh when he tried to do so. He was the perfect low comedian in classical comedy, the ideal valet dreamt of by Moliere. He had the face, the voice and the impertinent, self-possessed air which exactly fitted the traditional lackey of the French stage. But it was as the grand valet that he made his mark, for his powers placed him far above the low comedian. Thus he gave to the part of "Figaro" in Beaumarchai's immortal comedy a certain grandeur of mingled humour, bitterness, truculence, sentiment and cynicism such was never given to it before. It was in this part that he laid the foundation of his fame far back in the sixties. As time went he took his place in the Comedie de Societe, for example as the Duc de Septmonts" in "L'Etrangere." Having reached the summit of his ambition at the Theatre Francais, he grew tired of the house and its discipline and he was moreover perturbed by the example of Sarah Bernhardt who broke her contract with it and braved all risks of legal proceedings in order to have free heels for touring over continents and free hands to pick up what Mautilini called "the demnition gold and silver"—she did not waste time however over silver. Coquelin yearned to do likewise and in 1886 he also broke away from the historical theatre. His case however was not on a par with hers because he had been so long a member of the Comedie Francaise that he could claim the right to retire. He toured with Sarah in America and elsewhere and in 1889 returned for a brief period to the old house where he created "Thermidor" after which he left the place for ever.

Then followed various speculations and theatrical adventures until 1899 when he achieved the greatest success of his life as Cyrano. In this humorous and pathetic character his literary sense, highly developed by culture, gave finish as well as force to his talent as an actor. In Rostand's next piece "L'Aiglon"—which was the story of Bonaparte's weak and ghost-like son by Marie Louise, the Duke of Reishstadt—Coquelin appeared in the part of Flambeau, but their was little life in the play which was a disappointment to all concerned. But in Rostand's new piece, "Chanticler," upon which the author has been engaged for some years, in the intervals allowed by an unsatisfactory state of health Coquelin reckoned upon a great success and the public with him. Somebody will have to take the part that Coquelin has been studying for many months, but who this will be nobody knows. There was only Coquelin.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Since the approval and encouragement given by the Prince Regent to the Censors to denounce government officials, impeachments have become the order of the day, and many high dignitaries including Grand Secretaries Na Tung, Chang Chih-tung, Sen Chia-nai, President Chen Pi, Vice-President Yang Shih-chi, Viceroys Yang Shih-hsiang and Hsu Shih-chang, the Governors of Honan, Shantung Anhui, Chekiang and a number of minor officials, have been impeached. This, it is stated, constitutes a record unequalled in many years. The charge against H. E. Na Tung is in connexion with Portugal's forcible occupation of certain tracts of land near Macao. A much more serious one is preferred against Viceroy Hsu-Shih-chang of Manchuria, who is accused of having granted to foreigners a concession to open a trade centre on a zone 60 li on each side of the proposed Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway in return for a large bribe of Tls. 2,000,000 of which Tls. 600,000 has been received.

The Prince Regent's just actions have knocked favouritism on the head, and the evil ought hencef orward gradually to die away.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung strenuously recommends that the question of a pardon to the reformers should be deferred, as the granting of it too hastily would be tantamount to exposing the errors of the Empress Hsiao Chin at once, and with greater emphasis.

It is reported that Prince Su will be appointed to the Presidency of the Yuchuanpu in place of Chen Pi, who will be removed as a result of his impeachment by the Censors, and his post of President of the Ministry of the Interior will be given to Prince Yu Lang, the present Commandant of the Gendarmerie. It is also reported that H. E. Chang Chih-tung has asked leave to return to his old post of Viceroy of Lianghu.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Some time last year H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy at Nanking, established a Chinese school designed to receive students from among Chinese residents in foreign colonies as a reward for the patriotism shown by those Chinese on many occasions. It has had a good attendance, and lately another batch of over fifty students has arrived from Singapore. They will shortly begin their studies in the school.

AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

It is stated that H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang entertains a project of establishing an Engineering College in Shanghai and is considering the purchase of the Tu Shu Company's (Chinese Publishing Co.) new printing offices on the Chinese Bund for the College buildings. The price of the buildings is agreed at Tls. 170,000 and His Excellency proceeded to inspect them in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

THE FATSHAN INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that a few months ago, a Chinese passenger travelling on the steamer Fatshan from Hongkong to Canton died, it is alleged, as a result of having been violently kicked by a Portuguese quartermaster or ticket collector. The matter created a great agitation among the Cantonese, who urged that the Portuguese should be severely punished for the offence. Some time ago it was reported in these columns that the matter was in a fair way to being settled, as the Portuguese Consul had promised that the case should be justly dealt with, and the popular excitement was set at rest. This report now seems to have been incorrect, as a Cantonese, Mr. Ho Chen-huan, has arrived here and has published a letter in the Chinese press, appealing to the Kuangtung community here, and calling on them for some effective action in the matter, as he says that in the three months since the incident occurred, nothing has been done by the British and Portuguese Consul or the Chinese authorities. Should the matter be allowed to rest as it is, urges the writer, Chinese lives will henceforth be slighted and valued no more than "Geese feathers," and this, he adds, is no happy news for the Chinese brethren in the empire. He has, therefore, specially come to this port and calls for suggestions and opinions from his fellow provincials, so as to ensure justice being done, according to law. He promises further to announce the place and date of a meeting in connexion with his campaign.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

According to Chinese reports H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has replied to the Senior Consul refusing to grant an extension of the International Settlements in Shanghai, because, he said, when Viceroy Lin Kun-yi granted the last extension of over 21,500 mow area to the Settlements in 1899, the late Viceroy intended that it should serve the desired purpose for an indefinite time and that no further extension would be granted. The present area of the Settlements comprises some 32,100 mow, and this immense space should suffice for foreign occupation irrespective of how much foreign residents may increase. Furthermore, there is always the port at Woosung, where foreign merchants may if they desire, lease land for residences. Viceroy Tuan also says that the objection that foreigners outside the Settlements cannot enjoy police protection, and sanitary and civic benefits may be overcome, as the Chinese authorities are exerting themselves to improve the police system in the locality in question, and though the force may not be able to compare with the foreign police, it is susceptible, in future, of attaining improvement and perfection. The objection that Chinese surroundings endanger the Settlements may be obviated by the same means, and whatever extension may be added to the Settlements, some Chinese residents and surroundings cannot be helped outside of it. His Excellency finally added that he had no doubt that mutual benefits would be derived and improvements would be effected in the Chinese constabulary, if both authorities will endeavour to keep within their bounds and to work without prejudice against the other in their management of local affairs.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

His Honour Li, the city Magistrate has received from H. E. Sui Cheng, Provincial Treasurer of this province, official instructions with copies of Regulations to be observed in enforcing a uniform standard of weights and measures, for which Imperial sanction has been obtained by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Finance. Some 200 proclamations on the matter have also been received, and the Magistrate has ordered these to be posted in various places in his jurisdiction.

ANTI-OPIUM REFUGE.

In view of the considerable number of females who are addicted to the use of opium, and the injury done to them in this manner, H.E. the Viceroy at Wuchang intends to establish an anti-Opium Refuge for Women where they may be cured of their evil habits. The Prefect Ho Ea-pei has been deputed to take the matter in hand.

THE CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

It is stated that under pressure from the Yuchuanpu to cancel the Canton-Macao Railway contract the Portuguese Minister has now replied to that Ministry to say that instructions have been received from his Government in the matter, and that after questions of communication and traffic on the boundaries have been discussed and settled, the concession granted to the Portuguese concessionaire may be cancelled.

A CHINESE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

H. E. Liu Tzu-cheng, Taotai of Amoy, says a Chinese contemporary, recently persuaded the foreign Consuls in that port to admit a Chinese Councillor on the Kulangsu Municipal Council by pointing out that the Chinese residents in the Settlement there were 7,000 as compared with not more than fifty foreigners and that the Chinese in proportion pay more land taxes. The Taotai has accordingly informed the Senior Consul there of the appointment of Mr. Lin, a member of the gentry, to represent Chinese interests, and his appointment has been accepted by the Consular Body.

Our contemporary takes the opportunity of remarking that with a Chinese Councillor admitted in Amoy, a precedent is set for Shanghai. Its subsequent statements regarding the status of natives in the Transvaal are not quite accurate.

INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

It is stated that the Hung Hua Tannery in Shanghai has been established by Mr. Yen Yuen-po for two years and has met with great success. The leather articles turned out are said to compare favourably with foreign goods and are cheaper by thirty or forty per cent. H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang highly eulogized the articles manufactured and recently gave an order for a large number of bags and trunks. His Excellency has also given a monopoly to the concern for the supply of all leather equipment for the Nanking Division of troops, and will ask the Governors of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi to accord their patronage, in order to assist and encourage industries in China.—"N. C. Herald."

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Opening Ceremony.

The opening of the International Opium Commission on February 1st attracted considerable attention in this Settlement. It was the principal topic of conversation during the day, and the large crowd that assembled outside the doors of the Palace Hotel to witness the arrival and departure of the Chinese officials and the delegates was a convincing proof of the widespread interest which was taken in the event.

The hour fixed for the opening ceremony was 11 a. m. and most of the delegates were on the scene of their future labours well ahead of time. The Viceroy himself set a good example in this respect. His Excellency's brougham, escorted by Sikh troopers and a detachment of native police on their unkempt but sturdy ponies, arrived at the hotel entrance at 10. 45. From then until 11 there was a constant stream of arrivals and both the electric lifts of the hotel were working at full pressure to carry all the visitors to the top floor.

The room in which the Commission meets is a commodious chamber at the East end of the new block, down a corridor opposite the main dining room. In close proximity are the offices of the American and Chinese Delegations, in the latter of which the Viceroy remained until the time for the ceremony arrived.

The session hall of the Commission is suitably furnished for the occasion with comfortable chairs and about twenty baize-covered tables, while the walls of the room are hung with the national flags of the respective delegates. Seats were allocated by lot, each nationality drawing from a box the number of its table.

Attendance at the opening ceremony was strictly limited. Only the delegates, the Viceroy's suite, and a few representatives of the native and foreign press were admitted.

The entrance of China's High Commissioner was the signal for all present to rise to their feet, and they remained standing while the Viceroy, escorted by the members of his Foreign Department, threaded his way across the room, and mounted the Chairman's dais. Taking his seat, with a graceful sweep of his hand, the Viceroy invited his audience to be seated. A photograph of the assembly was then taken, after which, in low tones H. E. Tuan Fang explained the reason of his presence. He rose to his feet when reading the Decree appointing him High Commissioner for the special purpose of opening the Commission, and everyone in the room stood until the reading of the Imperial mandate was finished. Another wave of the Viceregal hand and the audience resumed their seats. The Viceroy himself sat down, adjusted his spectacles, and then in almost inaudible tones began to read his address. In a few seconds he appeared to gain confidence and raised his voice, so that most of his words could be heard throughout the room. Occasionally he paused in his reading, had a hurried consultation with one of his staff, and altered some phrase that was not to his liking. The speech was read from a crumpled manuscript, in which several corrections and additions had already been made.

Having concluded the reading of his speech the Viceroy called upon Taotai Wan to read the English translation, and a minute or two later was engaged in audible conversation with a member of his staff.

Taotai Wan came to the front of the platform, and read the translation of the Viceroy's address in loud clear tones. The translation read was as follows:

Gentlemen.—On the 20th of September, 1906, an Imperial Edict was issued prohibiting the cultivation and use of Opium throughout the Empire within the period of ten years. According to a Report presented, this Ministry concerned the result of an inquiry into the question shows that up to the present progress has been made in reducing the area under cultivation of the poppy plant in the various provinces.

As a matter of fact, the area where the poppy has been cultivated in the Kiangnan portion of Kiangsu province, has been now reduced by eighty per cent. while it is on record that from the six provinces of Shansi, Yunnan, Fukien, Anhui, Honan and Heilungkiang, or Northern Manchuria, memorials have been presented to the Throne reporting that the cultivation of the poppy will be entirely stopped by the winter of the present year in the above provinces. Even more than that, the gentry and merchants of the various provinces of the Empire have everywhere started societies to exhort and assist opium smokers to get rid of the baneful habit. For instance, we have an Association in Fukian province known as the Anti-Poison Society which has been making considerable progress in its campaign against the drug.

Indeed, from the present outlook, together with the state of Public Opinion throughout our Empire, there are great hopes that the cousumption of Opium can be stopped in its entirety before the end of the prescribed limit of ten years.

To-day it is my good fortune to be present at this International Conference, having been appointed by Imperial Rescript to open the proceedings. I am convinced that the countries of the world recognize the benevolence and philanthropy which have led to the gathering of the present Conference in the interests of civilization, and I may state that the people of our whole Empire are most grateful for it. It will need more eloquence than mine fittingly to express the cordial welcome with which our country hails the inauguration of this International Opium Conference, but I may take this opportunity, first, respectfully to tender the thanks of my Government and that of the people of this Empire to the American Government for initiating the movement which has brought about this Conference, and next, to thank the Governments of the various countries here represented for so heartily joining in it.

As the Representative of the whole Empire, I beg leave to give this Conference some of our ideas on the subject in view.

I may be permitted to express my belief that this Conference will be principally guided by feelings of reason, benevolence and philanthropy in its desire to eradicate a poison and a bane to mankind. This being universally recognised, it becomes us to put aside all prejudices of nationality and race and be guided solely by that world-wide philanthropy and enlightenment which have brought about this International Conference. For instance, the manner in which the Governments of the countries concerned have set about to stop the consumption of opium in their colonies and dependencies such as Formosa, Anam, the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., has been to undertake the monopoly of the sale of opium therein, a procedure which China alone has not yet put into actual force. As a matter of fact, the mere prohibition of opium without the Government having the monopoly of the sale of the drug will prevent the Government from learning the number of persons suffering from the habit, nor can it put into effect any laws for the suppression of opium consumption. Mr. Leach, Councillor of the British Legation in Peking, has stated—"Whether China can completely obtain the good she seeks, without Government control of opium, both native-grown and imported, is somewhat doubtful," an opinion which gains my deep admiration for his wisdom and far-sightedness and merits our sincere thanks for his warm sympathy in our endeavours. What, however, is to be apprehended is that Chinese merchants importing opium may claim that such a step will be contrary to former treaties and be disadvantageous to their trade and so oppose it, thereby preventing China from putting into effect a proper control over opium and the spread of the opium prohibition throughout the country. Thus not only will it not agree with the sincere intentions first expressed by the British Government to give every assistance to China but also be a hindrance to the movement initiated by the American Government; nor will it enable the various countries represented in this Conference to show their unanimity in assisting this Conference to solve the questions before it. This is a matter to be regretted, indeed, and it is my earnest hope that this Conference will thoroughly go into this matter during its deliberations.

It was at first intended to limit the abolition of opium in the Empire to ten years, but the various provinces have been able so to reduce the cultivation of the poppy that it would seem that this cultivation may be entirely stopped within the next couple of years. Moreover the sale of prepared opium has also been rapidly reduced to over one half, so that we may certainly be able entirely to stop the sale and consumption of the native-grown opium within the prescribed limit of ten years. With the complete stoppage of our native-grown opium it would follow that the importation of the foreign drug will also stop as a natural sequence. Such being the case the people of my country will have reason to congratulate themselves on what has gone before and this we will owe to the assistance given by the British Government and to the labours of the American Government in initiating the movement which brought about this Conference. On the other hand the attempts of this Government to suppress opium are hampered by existing treaties. Should a way be found by which such clauses in the treaties that restrict the freedom of my Government in its work of abolishing the consumption of the drug in the Empire may be got over, so that we may succeed in accomplishing our great and important, task—fortunate indeed will it be for our Government and the people of this Empire. It is my earnest hope that this Conference will use its best endeavours to thresh out this question.

On the whole, since the main object of this Conference will be to consider the question of putting a step to the consumption of opium, fortunate indeed will it be for the whole world if by the labours of the Conference a way be found to shorten the limit and bring about the abolition of opium at an early date. I do not think that national interests and division of races will be brought forward and produce difficulties between our countries, thereby hampering the work of opium abolition.

What is the meaning of the phrase "to seek for gain and yet fear to overcome difficulties?" The honourable gentlemen who are present this day as members of the Conference have all been selected by their respective Governments for their benevolence, philanthropy and fame. Since such is the case, I am certain that no one amongst this distinguished assembly will act contrary to the benevolent and enlightened objects which have brought them together here. I will therefore be the first to declare to this Conference that the Government and people of my country are determined to succeed in their object and will not by any means turn aside from accomplishing the task before them.

As to the methods to be employed in accomplishing this end, the main idea will be to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy, the sale of the drug and the consumption thereof. It is only to be apprehended that in putting into effect the law for this prohibition it may conflict with certain clauses of the treaties. It is my hope that this Conference will carefully investigate the matter beforehand so that there may be no misunderstanding in the future. In this my speech I do not know whether I have been successful in gaining the approval of the honourable gentlemen of this distinguished assembly, but I am ready to receive such suggestions as may be instructive to me from this honourable assembly, whereby I shall indeed be fortunate. Therefore, I now declare this Conference open.

Immediately after the Viceroy's speech had been read M. Ratard, Consul-General and Senior Commissioner for France rose, and addressing the Viceroy in French, preferred a request that French should be the official language of the Commission. He referred to the Waiwupu's order that the French tongue should be the official medium of diplomatic intercourse, and asked that, if not the language of the Commission, it should be placed on an equality with English in its deliberations.

M. Kleimenow, Consul-General for Russia, stated that this proposal had his hearty support.

When the matter was explained to the Viceroy he appeared to be unwilling to decide such a knotty question offhand, but at once rose and left the room. He superintended personally the alterations in his manuscript in the Chinese Reception Office, and then returned to his carriage and drove away. As he was leaving, the applause that greeted the election of Bishop Brent to the position of Chairman of the Commission could be heard.

Immediately the Viceroy left the Commission held its first session in camera. After the election of Bishop Brent as Chairman, Mr. F. W. Carey of the Imperial Maritime Customs was appointed Secretary and M. Leon de Gieter, Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

It is understood that the question of making the deliberations bilingual will be decided by a sub-committee.

After the transaction of formal business the Commission adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th March.

574. E. COY. ALL NIGHT B. L. MANNING.

The E E Company will Parade at 6-30 p. m. on the 4th and 5th instants, and proceed to Middle Ground for all night manning.

The Inspections of the G O C and Inspector Submarine Defences in India will take place during this time and every Member must attend.

576 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company.

Company Drill with Rifles, in the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday the 4th instant at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

COMPETITIONS.

The D. R. F. Competition and Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Sunday the 7th instant after practice.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th March.

766. Detail for the week ending 6th instant:—

To-day Thursday the 4th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 5th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

767. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval.

768. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba:—

Match 15 distance 300 Yds. Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup on 4th March.

Match 2 300 Yds. on 5th March.
" 3 500 " " 6th "

Firing to commence daily at 7 a.m.

The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar.

Matches 9 & 10 200 Yds. on 8th March.

" 16 Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.

Firing to commence at 3 p. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.

Matches 4 and 7 will be fired at Ghat Kopar (and not at Colaba as previously notified) on Sunday the 7th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Cadets Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Match No. 11. Marching Competition for Adults will probably be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Matches 14 and 17. Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

769. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 10th Feb. 1909 to 9th February 1910 to No. 4967 Cyclist H. Hildreth E. Company.

770.—Medal.—Application for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

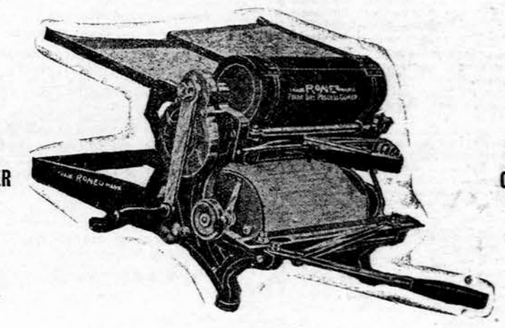
PROVISION is made in the Brazilian Budget for the current year for the publication at the National Printing Office of 1,000 copies of "Paradise Lost," translated into Portuguese verse by Dr. Goncalo Souto.

THE King of Italy has signed an amnesty for certain categories of crime. This especially refers to those Socialist and other leaders of labour who are now suffering imprisonment for interference with the liberty of labour or for instigation to violence on the part of strikers.

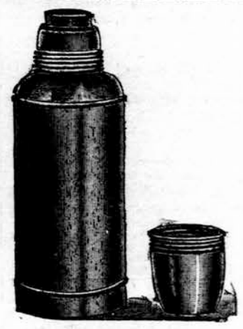
AT the half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce last week the President, Mr. A. Fairlie, delivered an interesting speech touching on the condition of Colombo harbour, on the Menan Railway scheme and other matters, and Sir W. W. Mitchell moved a resolution protesting against the creation of a reserve which the condition of the Colony's finances render superfluous.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Recommended by the Medical Profession as the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
You Ask for WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

RONEO LETTER COPIER.



RONEO, LTD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



THERMOS FLASKS
(LATEST PATTERN.)
A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.
These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquid icy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.
McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

INSECT BITES and STINGS
The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.
Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.
Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.
You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/12, 2/8, and 4/6. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Eleventh Extra Meeting.

GOOD DAY FOR PUNTERS.

Seven races again figured on the card yesterday, when racing was good, and the majority being terms races results went in favour of punters. Evans, Hill and Killorn continue to be the most successful jockeys, and that their judgment deserves it is not to be doubted. One notes that Evans is now engaged by Mr. G. K., for whom he should do well in Poona. Ramshaw is to leave as usual for Bangalore, and he, like Barrett, is also severing a long-standing engagement with Mr. J. B.

The day opened with the two divisions of the new Pony Race, and in the first Zinfandel warmed to a slightly shorter price than Mundoor when it was found that the latter had had fever. This more and more proves how essential it is for a punter to know more than what he has seen can shew him, and it scarcely seems reasonable to start a pony who is likely to be backed and unlikely to give his supporters much of a run. As things turned out, Mundoor got to the bend in the lead, but then gave way to Zinfandel, who promised to win easily. He won, but only after a desperate race with Little King.

It is said that Prime Minister's scratching was due to ante post betting, an evil which has presumably been unsuccessfully combatted. The other string, Sharar, was consequently made a warm favourite and proved perhaps a bigger certainty than the other would have been. Durban was his nearest attendant three lengths away, and Duxion, who was the most likely to trouble, got a very bad run.

Meerjan's improved form this season made him a decided favourite for the first of the old ones, though Reefat, a promising pony, Rajput and Najmi found stable money. Najmi and Rajput saw to the pace being hot, but at the bend Meerjan came away all over a winner and, though Najmi made a game effort, got there fairly comfortably. Reefat failed to place, but this was more due to his being squeezed in on the rails than to his want of pace.

In the sprint for big horses Paul Pry appeared to be a 'good thing,' and for the fourth consecutive time the top-weight won. Winsome and Lady Metal were the only others seriously supported but neither had a chance with the favourite. Winsome was first away, but both the winner and Lady Metal had no difficulty in passing her down the straight.

With no Sir Jamalor Plassey to meet this time, there was nothing to shake the confidence in Happy Land, who was always a hot odds on chance. Soon assuming his customary lead from Prince Chestnut, though wisely never allowed to go too far ahead, he held him and Light very safe when it came to racing.

A great race was seen in the long race for horses in which Ashanti Gold was a warm favourite. Lachlan made the running from him, the three in Indian file, and when he went away on their approach at the five furlongs he looked a winner. The other two came at him entering the straight, and a pretty finish saw the favourite get home by a head.

The Arab Selling Plate brought the card to a close, betting being fairly open with Vasco, Akrabad and Bendigo in demand in that order. Zir, Hooded Falcon and then Nagashi took up the running, but each was passed by Vasco. He shewed out promisingly, but once Bendigo came it was evident he had the race won easily. The stable by no means wins out of its turn.

THE FIRST LITTLE STRANGER'S MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Stedall's Zinfandel, 8st 11lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Little King, 8st 8lbs, A Ferguson 2
Mr A M Saif's Defence, 8st 8lbs .....Mujeed 3
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's Lahuk, 8st 5lbs...Yussuff 4

Also Ran.—Mundoor 8st 11lbs; Tannah 8st 8lbs; Milbis 8st 4lbs; Muslim 8st 5lbs; Reuter 8st 5lbs: Waterloo 7st 13lbs; and Sayar 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Zinfandel, 3 to 1 Mundoor, 5 to 1 Defence and Muslim, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Muslim, Zinfandel and Mundoor in a bunch led out from Little King and Tannah and before the bend Muslim was in lead with Mundoor second. At the home turn Mundoor was in command, but up the straight Zinfandel on rails and Little King on the outside overhauled him, and the pair making a great race home, the favourite won by a head. Defence took third place a length off. Time—1min. 12secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 30 on the winner and Rs. 17, 28 and 21-8 for places on Rs. 10 ticket

THE SECOND LITTLE STRANGER'S MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's Sharar, 8st 11lbs, J. Killorn 1
Messrs R S Forsage and Mahomed Amani's Durban, 8st 5lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr Newton's Azzad, 8st 5lbs.....Yussuff 3
Mr Ahmed Deeb's Duxion, 7st 7lbs (car. 7st 8lbs) A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Halai 8st 11lbs; Aferam 8st 5lbs; Yacoot 8st 5lbs (car. 8st 7lbs); Mazi 8st 2lbs; Sinclair 7st 12lbs; Young Revenge II. 7st 13lbs; Khan Khanan 7st 10lbs; Lieutenant 7st 10lbs; and Kazalan 7st 11lb (car. 7st 6lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Sharar, 6 to 1 Duxion, 7 to 1 Aferam, 8 to 1 Halai and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Sharar was the earliest out of the gate followed by Mazi and Durban while Lieutenant was left at the gate. At the three furlongs the order was Sharar, Durban, Yacoot and Azzad. Up the straight the favourite going easy won by three lengths. Azzad coming up with a rush secured third place half a length off. Time—1min 11 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 19-8 on the winner and Rs. 15, 42 and 174 for places.

THE MEDIUM ARAB PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. D. Runchordas's Meerjan, 9st. 6lbs.....J Hill 1
Mr M Goculdass' Najmi, 7st 10lbs (car. 8st 2lbs), A Hoyt 2
Mr A S Oomer's Rajput, 8st 5lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr G K's Reefat, 9st 11b.....Evans 4

Also Ran.—Woolwinder 8st 6lbs; Muzloom 7st 12lbs; Adham 7st 9lbs (car. 7st 13lbs); and Aden 7st 6lbs (car. 7st 10lbs).

Betting.—Evens Meerjan, 3 to 1 against Reefat, 4 to 1 Rajput, 5 to 1 Najmi, 8 to 1 Woolwinder and Nuzloom, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Najmi led out followed by Rajput, Meerjan, Woolwinder and Reefat, and at the bend Reefat had a lead run while Meerjan on the outside drew level to the leader. Soon assuming the lead, the favourite won with ease by a length, Rajput being third half length off. Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 26 on the winner and Rs. 14-8, 16 and 17-8 for places.

THE SHORT CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 9st 5lbs.....J Hill 1
Mr Goculdass' Lady Metal, 8st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr A J De Souza's Winsome, 7st 12lbs, A Ferguson 3
Mr G K's Wolferton, 6st 9lbs .....Abdoola 4

Also Ran.—Lady Cressy, 9st 2lbs; Margul, 8st 5lbs; Conscience, 7st 11lbs; and Peria Doray, 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 6lbs).

Betting.—Evens Paul Pry, 3 to 1 against Winsome, 5 to 1 Lady Metal, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Winsome was the quickest out of the machine and led Paul Pry, Lady Cressy, Wolferton, Lady Metal and Peria Doray to the quarter mile, where the favourite drew level to the leader and Lady Metal began to come up. Up the straight Paul Pry took command, and though challenged by Lady Metal, won comfortably by 3-4 length, 1-2 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 3secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 15-8 on the winner and Rs. 12-8, 14 and 13 for places.

THE SMALL ARAB PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr Beg's Happy Land, 9st 3lbs .....J Killorn 1
Mr M Goculdass' Prince Chestnut, 9st ...A Hoyt 2
Mr Goolam Hyder's Light, 8st 13lbs.....Native 3
Mr G K's Brussels, 8st 12lbs .....Evans 4

Also Ran—Hasty Jack 8st 14lbs; Jalmood 8st 8lbs; Tamim 8st 11b; Selection 8st 11b; and Collector 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Happy Land, 5 to 1 against Prince Chestnut, 7 to 1 Brussels, 8 to 1 Light and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a good start, Happy Land led Prince Chestnut and at the three furlongs Brussels was second, Prince Chestnut third and Light fourth. At the bend Brussels was passed in succession by Prince Chestnut and Light. The favourite going well within himself won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. one length separated the placed ponies. Time—1min. 10 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Tahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 15-8 on the winner and Rs. 12-8, 14-8 and 20 for places.

THE LONG CONSOLATION PLATE—1¼ miles.

Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 8st 11b, J Killorn 1
Mr R R S's Lachlan, 8st 10lbs.....J Hill 2
Mr M Goculdass' Clear Artist, 7st 10lbs...A Hoyt 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Ashanti Gold and 3 to 1 against Lachlan and Clear Artist.

The Race.—Lachlan showed out from Ashanti Gold and Clear Artist and at the five furlongs they were all level. At the bend Lachlan had again a slight lead, but at the entrance to the straight they were again level. Then the trio raced neck and neck and in a good finish Ashanti Gold won by a neck, Clear Artist third half length off. Time—2mins. 13 3-5secs.

Winner trained by F L Potter.

Totalizator paid Rs 18 on the winner.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. G. K.'s Bendigo, 9st. 7lbs .....Evans 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Vasco 8st. 13lbs.....J Hill 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Ishar Yuni's Meerdhan, 7st. 13lbs..... A Hoyt 3
Major Prideaux's Nagashi, 7st. 2lbs..... Abdoola 4

Also Ran.—Osborne 8st 9lbs; Maharaja 8st 5lbs; Akrabad 8st; Hooded Falcon 7st 11lbs; Lizaz 7st 8lbs; Fallah 7st 4lbs; and Zir 6st 13lbs (car. 7st.)

Betting:—5 to 2 against Vasco, 3 to 1 Akrabad, 4 to 1 Bendigo, 6 to 1 Maharaja, 8 to 1 Meerdhan, and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Zir led out followed by Hooded Falcon and Nagashi. At the five furlongs Hooded Falcon was in front with Nagashi and Vasco next. At the bend Nagashi and Vasco were level, while Bendigo and Meerdhan were seen coming up. Up the straight Evans drew level to the favourite and soon assuming the lead won with the greatest ease by 6 lengths; 1-2 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 54secs.

Winner trained by Shaik Cassum.

Totalizator paid Rs 45-8 on the winner and Rs. 13-8, 18 and 33-8 for places.

THE KATHIAWAR RACES.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, March 3.

The Kathiawar Races, which take place annually at Rajkot, came off yesterday under very favourable auspices, there being present our popular Agent to the Governor, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhownagar, the Earl and Countess of Londesborough with their daughter, Lady Irene Denison, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and the Chiefs of Rajkot, Wadhwan, Vankaner, Limbdi, Manavadar, Pithadia, Kotda, Virpur, the Kumbars attending the Raj Kumar College, the Diwans of Junaghad and Bhownagar and a large number of ladies and gentlemen residing in Kathiawar, with some visitors.

A very interesting programme was arranged and Mr. Hill kindly acted as Judge. There were eight events on the card, which were well contested. The Manavadar stable was very strong and carried off five prizes out of the eight, Moonlight and Lady Honour, very cleverly ridden by Melsom, winning four races between them and Calcutta winning one. Two races fell to the lot of Captain F. Adams, who won both races on The Shell.

The following are the details:—

The Polo Scurry.—For genuine polo ponies, the property of persons residing in Kathiawar, value Rs. 175.

Six competed and the race was practically between The Shell, Manobari and Bijli, cleverly ridden by Kumar Shri Bhatamar Rao of Sangli. The Shell, however, shot ahead and won easily.

Five turned out for the Manavadar Stakes, for all horses, value Rs. 350, and Lady Honour, very cleverly ridden by Melsom, had the race practically to herself. She won by several lengths.

For the Morvi Stakes, value Rs. 350, for Arabs and C. B. ponies, six ran. This race was also won by Calcutta, an aged pony, well ridden by Melsom.

The Bhownagar Stakes, value Rs. 175, for English and Colonial ponies.

Three turned out for this event, and Moonlight, though very heavily weighted, proved an easy winner, ridden by Melsom in excellent style.

Two were put down for the Rasulkhanji Pony Stakes, a Cup, value Rs. 500, for all Arab and C. B. ponies, and The Shell had the race to herself.

Nine competed for the Limbdi Horse Scurry, value Rs. 175, for all horses, weight for age and class raised 21lbs.

Day Dawn gave a lot of trouble before the start, but as in the previous races, Lady Honour, ridden again by Melsom, proved more than a match for the other runners and won as she liked.

Seven turned out for the Porbandar Stakes, value Rs. 175, for all ponies, and Moonlight, though weighted three stones more than any other horse, ridden by Melsom, won the race by several lengths.

The Kumar's Cup, value Rs. 50, presented by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, for all ponies, the property of the present Kumars at the Raj Kumar College, was won by Kumar Shri Chintaman Rao of Sangli, on Bijli.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The programme as given yesterday was incorrect. The following is amended to date:—

FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 6th March, 1909.

L. W. 5-52 p.m., (S. T.)

Third Challenge Cup Race.—Being the final of the series for yachts of any rig and any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C. I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating. First prize, Rs. 50. Second prize, Rs. 25. Course No. 7 + 3. Distance 17·2 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance Fee Rs. 7-8. First Prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30. Course No. 38 reversed. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 38 reversed, Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R. N., the R. I. M. and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No, 11. Distance 8·8 miles. Start at 4 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1909. H. W. 1-35 p.m. (S.T.)

Handicap Race.—For A. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; Second prize, Rs. 50. Course No. 41 reversed. Distance 12·91 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 7-8. First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30. Course No. 40. Distance 10·41 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 38. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R. N. the R. I. M. and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No. 19· Distance 9·6 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Championship.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

The following matches will be played in the second round of the above:—

Thursday, 5-30, W. Reid v. R. D. England.
Friday, 5-30, G. T. Wright v. S. M. L. Bean.
Saturday, 5-15, J. S. Milne v. F. R. R. Brooke.

The following is the draw for the Western India Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament starting on 11th instant.

SINGLES.

Lieut Stevenson..... Bye
A H Glendinning..... Bye
T C Lucas ..... Bye
W Reid .....
v.
Lieut Bacchus .....
P M D Sanderson..... Bye
W E Holl ..... Bye
R D England ..... Bye
J S Milne ..... Bye

DOUBLES.

Capt Drummond .....
Capt Davies .....
v.
D B Binning .....
P M D Sanderson .....

T H Vickers .....
H Smythies .....
v.
Lieut Bacchus.....
Lieut Stevenson... ...

Capt Greig .....
Capt Lucas .....
v.
W Reid .....
A H Glendinning .....

J S Milne .....
R D England..... Bye

CRICKET.

Indore College vs, Rajkot Rajkumar College.

WIN FOR INDORE COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, March 3.

The cricket match between the students of the Indore College and the Rajkot Rajkumar College, has resulted in a win for the former by 92 runs.

POLO.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SECUNDERABAD, March 3.

An exciting game ensued in the semi-final of the 9th Division Polo Tournament between the 13th Hussars and the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). Captains G. W. Hemans, H. Meynell, W. Lambert, and Col. G. Cookson (back) represented the 29th, opposing Messrs. C. Steele and W. Vanneck, Major W. Lockett and Mr. N. Taylor (back). Major England and Capt. Stopford umpired.

In the 1st Chukker, despite Taylor's smart defence. Lambert and Meynell scored a goal apiece. Then just before time Steel scored for the Hussars.

The 2nd Chukker was marked by stiff play in midfield. From a free hit by the 29th, Taylor secured the ball, but missed an easy drive into goal. The 13th began to press, but Cookson cleared well, but a chance for scoring being missed, Vanneck equalised brilliantly.

In the 3rd Chukker, Taylor and Meynell disputed hotly in front of goal, and Taylor clearing, passed to Vanneck, who broke away but was stopped by Cookson, the ball returning suddenly to the Hussars, and Cookson with a magnificent long shot scored. On resumption the 13th pressed hard and Taylor equalised.

The 4th Chukker was most exciting, the ball flying to alternate sides. Then in a splendid race Steel beat Cookson, driving the sphere through the flags and setting up a lead for the 13th.

From a foul against the 29th early in the 5th Chukker Leckett captured and added to the lead. The Hussars again scored through Vanneck after a magnificent run up field amid the plaudits of the spectators.

Smart rushes characterised the last chukker, Vanneck scoring the sixth goal for the Hussars. Despite sustained exertion neither team succeeded in altering the score and the Hussars won by 6 goals to 3.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

End of First Singles Ties.

With five good matches on Thursday afternoon the first round ties in the singles championship event were concluded, and a better opinion of individual merit was rendered possible. The attendance of spectators was again very large, and the majority of the games were followed with the closest attention every good rest and return eliciting hearty applause.

In the first court F. C. T. Halliday met J. Meerza, but the game was of a rather one-sided nature, the result never once being in doubt. The Deputy Commissioner was in good form, and attacking from the commencement, won with a deal in hand. The special feature of his play was a very neat and effective use of his wrist, particularly in back hand volleying and cross court glides. His chief weakness lay in an uncertain fore drive, and occasionally he returned a medium paced half-volley when a well-judged lob would have proved more effective. Meerza's only strong feature was a fairly heavy return to the base line, but as a whole his game was deficient in variety and strength of stroke

E. M. Atkinson, the Lahore competitor, who presently holds the championship honour, had a very soft journey to the second round, defeating Abdul Hakim, a young local player, without the loss of a single game, and as a matter of fact with the loss of very few points. As last year, Atkinson's fast and low-hanging service given with a half-cut of the racket, proved extremely troublesome, as may be gauged from the fact that out of six service games he only lost five points. Deadly accuracy marked the champion's returns, while his powers of placing took everything out of his opponent and left himself very free of hard work. Hakim has the makings of a good player, but at present is allowing himself to give too much attention to his service to the detriment of his mid-court and general return game.

R. F. Kalberer had little more of a tussle with G. C. Denham, winning his match at 6-2 in two sets. Careful nursing of his side and base lines were strong elements in the winner's play while smashing over-head work, landing the ball well at his opponent's feet was another noticeable feature. Despite his reach and apparent strength of arm and wrist, Denham was unable to gather up his opponent's long fast drives.

The only three-set venture of the day was the meeting of Z. M. Zorab and B.H. Peake. The latter was severely handicapped by the fact that he was compelled to play with a new racket, of which he had not acquired the requisite nicety of touch, and this fact was particularly noticeable from his wrist work. Zorab, who won by two sets to one, showed great power in his backhand strokes, his driving and half volleying being exceptionally strong, but there was an unaccountable weekness in his fore-arm play alike under and overhead. He has, however, a pretty low gathered leb stroke and decided power in side line placing.

The only other match, D. Pyne and A. L. Clarke did not last long, the former winning by a three game margin in both sets. General all round work was the feature of his game, but there is a want of finish and vim in the majority of his strokes.

The following were scores in yesterday's matches:—

E. M. Atkinson beat Abdul Hakim,—6-0, 6-0.
R. Fraser Kalberer beat G. G. Denham,—6-2, 6-2,
F. C. T. Halliday beat J. Meerza,—6-2, 6-3.
Z. M. Zorab beat B. H. Peake,—6-4, 5-7, 6-4.
D. Pym beat A. L. Clarke,—6-3, 6-3, J. M. Laying, bye.
Captain J. M. Q. Sealy (bye),—scratched.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Patrons of the tournament may rest assured of a splendid afternoon's lawn tennis this afternoon when the second round will be commenced. The committee have arranged the matches so that those more likely to be best contested will be played on the outside courts, and so nearer the seats of spectators. The day's programme is as under:—

Laing vs. Deane.
Shallow vs. Martelli
Carroll vs. Nagi.
Atkinson vs. Kalberer.
Warden vs. Halliday.
Morris vs. A. B. Zorab.
Von Ernsthausen vs. Z. M. Zorab.

In the first of these ties Laing is, so far as this tournament is concerned, an unknown quantity, but spectators who are acquinted with the finer points of lawn tennis will have a good display to witness from the racket of Deane. Last night in a practice game with Atkinson, although beaten at 7-5, he gave a fine exhibition of pretty mid-court play, while on the base line he is peculiarly dangerous, especially on the back-hand long drive or half-volley. Martelli and Shallow are much of a similar quality, and a level—if somewhat pit-a-pat—game may be anticipated. Carroll's meeting with Nagi ought to provide a good spectacular event, but Nagi's steadiness and stamina will take a lot of beating on the part of his lighter and quick-eyed opponent. In the match between Atkinson and Kalberer the principal interest of the day's play will centre. On past form Atkinson will win, but no one need be surprised if the game lasts to three sets, with a hard tussle in the second. Atkinson's service and general overhead game are more than valuable assets, but his opponent has a very useful judgment of side and black-lines, which coupled with good close-in play, have often before to day spelled defeat for a strong service man. Both are good men in a placing game, but Atkinson is the superior by his variety of stroke, so he may be safely expected to win—but he will have to fight for his victory. Warden, if he plays as he played in the second and third set of his first round tie, will beat Halliday, but the latter's strong back wrist glide should help to provide a well contested match. Morris, if given low left-handers, is invincible on the base line, but in mid-court is decidedly erratic, so that his match with A. B. Zorab is an open question, unless the latter in given a forced fore-head and low game. Von Ernsthausen, on first round form appears the better man of the last couple, but this match with Z. M. Zorab should be evenly contested and the winner cannot count on getting home by a large game-margin.

DEAD HEATS AND BETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With regard to the new ruling of the Turf Club in the matter of cashing bets in the event of a dead heat whether the D. H. is run off or not, I shall feel extremely obliged if you or any of your readers will kindly inform me how my account would stand under the following circumstances:—

I bet an even hundred on "A" for place. "A" dead heats with "B".—Yours etc.

ENQUIRER.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

Forecast of the rice-crop in Burma for the month of January, 1909.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 9·9 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts is now reported to be 7,546,328 acres, a reduction of some 3,000 acres on last month's figures and an increase of 294,300 acres over last year's actuals. The dates of commencement of general harvesting were normal in all districts except Prome, where it was early, and Hanthawaddy, where it was late. In Amherst the grain is found to be threshing out considerably lighter than was anticipated. Reductions in district estimate of outturn have reduced the Provincial estimate from 99 to 98. The surplus available for export is now estimated at 2,560,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 43,389,830 cwts. of cleaned rice.

UNITED PROVINCES LINSEED.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1908-09. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 15·1 per cent. and (b) some 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

The month of December was practically rainless but some rain fell in January, which benefited the oilseeds crops. No serious injury from fungoid diseases has this year been reported, and except in the central sub-montane districts of Kheri, Gonda and Bahraich where the linseed crop is poor, prospects of both the linseed and rapeseed crops are satisfactory. For the province as a whole an outturn of 85 per cent. of the normal on the larger area sown is at present estimated in the case of both the crops compared with 50 per cent. last year.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1908-09:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 26·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1906-07 averaged (a) some 38·1 per cent. and (b) some 51·3 per cent. respectively.]

The month of December was rainless in this province: clouds gathered towards the close of the month but the rainfall was insignificant. In January the weather was disturbed but the rain which fell was insufficient over a large part of the province. The hill district and the western plains had as a rule adequate general falls which benefited the crops; but elsewhere the falls were too light and local to be satisfactory though they did good where they occurred. Slight damage from white ants has been reported from a number of places; so far there is no reason to anticipate injury from rust. Prospects of the irrigated wheat crop continued to be good, but the dry crop is poor. In the Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the wheat crop both irrigated and dry is at present estimated at a little below 90 per cent. of the normal, and the Rohilkhand, Lucknow and Fyzabad at 80 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal compared with 75 per cent. last year. The estimate does not, however, take into account the area sown which, as reported in the first forecast, is likely to exceed largely the last year's area.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop up to the 24th February 1909.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE,

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When you ask for "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Record of Progress.

A meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held yesterday at the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. The report submitted by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. J. A. Turner, showed, among other things, that there were on the rolls 97 ordinary members, 28 life embers and 3 patrons as compared with 112 ordinary members, 28 life members and 3 partons last year: One female and two male Health Visitors were maintained during the year on a salary of Rs. 60 and 40 each. They regularly visited the houses of the poor, morning and evening, and taught the occupants how to improve the condition of their rooms by ventilation whitewashing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in time of sickness, keeping their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advising them on the prevention of diseases, Small-pox, Plague, Phthisis Consumption, Diseases of Infants and the value of Vaccination.

The Health Visitors have made in all 5,172 visits to the different houses to advise the people is sanitation and hygiene and 1,777 houses have been reported by them to the Health Department for their insanitary condition. 755 houses have been reported for limewashing and 603 premises for overcrowding. To gain an idea of the results of the work done by the Health Visitors in improving the sanitary condition of the poor people living in large chawls it was proposed in 1906 to offer a prize to the Bhaya or Manager of certain chawls and also to the occupants of the healthiest tenements at the end of the year. As a trial several chawls were selected varing from 200 to 500 persons in each. The chawls selected were such about which the Health Department have had to take frequent action and whose sanitary requirements were greatly neglected by the owner as well as by the tenants. The conditions of competition for the Bhayas were to see by frequent visits as to the cleanlines of rooms latrines, air and light by means of windows, absence of rags, prevention of overcrowding of rooms, notification of Infections diseases and death and sickness notification of births and deaths in the chawls, and sucessful vaccination, absence of complaints of choked drains and wasting of water, lime-washing of the rooms once in six months &c.

These chawls were visited by Dr Turner before and after selection, and he found that there has been a great improvement.

If a scheme of this kind be organised I have every hope said, Dr. Turner, that in the long run it will be advantageous to the owner as well as conducive to the improvement in the health of the City. An Elementary Sanitary Class as in previous years was organised during this year also. The class is generally held in the evenings in the Lord Harris Municipal School. Our thanks are due to the Joint Schools Committee and their Secretary for rendering us assistance in this matter. 14 students appeared for examination at the end of the course and 11 passed the Examination. The Deputy Health Officers of the Health Department Mr Ferm, Chief Drainage Inspector, conducted the classes.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Naik Dandekar, L. M. and S., J. P., for having served as honorary lecturer to the class.

The lecture on Plague at Elphinstone Road was organised by the Depressed Classes Mission for the Mill-hands, &c., and we are thankful to them as well as to Dr. Baptista for assisting us in illustrating the pictures on Magic Lantern. It is of the utmost importance that an Institution for studying sanitation in all its branches ought to be provided for and it would be in keeping with the greatness of this City that a lead in this direction should be taken by us.

In conclusion Dr. Turner said, we are having this year a Medical Congress and the Sanitary Association has taken an active part in the Health Section of this Congress. The Health Section has been organised and several models have been constructed and many more have been obtained by me from the Royal Sanitary Institute in London. The Health Section promises to be very instructive and large number of Medical men from different parts of India will no doubt take advantage of it.

In moving for the adoption of the report, Sir Bhalachandra Krishna said that the work done by the Association was very valuable and of an extensive character and congratulated Dr. Turner on the excellent work done. The work done by the Visitors also was very satisfactory. He had watched the work of the Association for the last three years and he was glad to say that the work was excellent in every respect.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath seconded the proposition which was carried. Mr. James McDonald proposed and Dr. DeMonte seconded that the present Members of the Managing Committee and all the Honorary Officers of the Association be re-elected for the year 1909.

The Chairman then distributed prizes to the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class who had obtained more than 60 per cent. marks in the Examination. The Chairman then addressed the meeting and said:

Dr. Turner and Gentlemen,—The report which has been submitted to us has many encouraging features, its only disquieting feature being the steady falling off in the number of Members of the Association. This is greatly to be regretted and my first duty must be to appeal for wider support to this Association which under the energetic and capable guidance of Dr. Turner is modestly carrying out a work of the very highest importance to the welfare of this City. More particularly I would appeal to the house-owners of the City to support the Association not only with their names and subscriptions but with their active co-operation; for they can do an immense amount both directly and through their Bhayas to better the sanitary condition of the dwellings they own, and to improve the health and well-being of their tenants. Dr. Turner at the close of his report refers to the advantages that would accrue to the Association if they had a Central Home of their own which would include a Library and Museum of Sanitary science and would be the means of arousing greater interest in the important work which is being attempted than has hitherto been apparent. I am acquainted with the attempts that have been made in this direction, but it is useless thinking of the Association themselves owing a building unless they have funds not only to construct the building but an endowment fund from the interest on which to meet with certainty the annual outgoing charges for ground rent, repairs, taxes, insurance etc. I imagine that before a scheme of this kind could be considered to be practically possible not less than two lakhs of rupees should be secured, and as there appears no immediate prospect of such sum being forthcoming, it is my very strong advice that the Association should content themselves as a beginning with 2 or 3 rented rooms where a commencement might be made with a collection of object-lessons in sanitation, and a few books so that any seekers after knowledge would know where to go. The want of a centre of some kind is undoubted, but our motto in this direction should be "Festina lente." As regards the work done during the year there is great ground for satisfaction, and the Health Visitors appear to have done much excellent work. But, Gentlemen, 3 such Visitors in a City of the dimensions of this one is absurdly inadequate, and we should like to see them multiplied many times. The report of the female Health Visitor which is quoted in Dr. Turner's report shows that women among the poorer classes are anxious to learn and willing to listen. But it must take, I fear, a very long time indeed before they properly realize the requirements for a healthy urban life. There is at present a lack of discipline, and absence of consideration for others, an utter disregard of the public weal, which can only be overcome by education and by the awakening of the sanitary conscience. As the Visitor reports these people like to have a clean floor to sit on, but the condition of things beyond the threshold of their homes is a matter of complete indifference to them. It is of the highest importance that these people should be taught the great necessity of cleanly surroundings as well as clean rooms, and the proper use of dust-bins and the avoidance of the filthy habit of throwing all refuse out of the window into the public street or the house-gully should be persistently impressed upon them. There is one measure which I should like to have seen mentioned as one of the matters attended to by the Health Visitors and that is the thorough turn-out of each room about once a week. I look upon this as a very important factor in lessening the chances of Plague, for it prevents rats from finding comfortable breeding places behind boxes and bundles in the rooms. A weekly turn-out makes it an uncomfortable residence for a rat, and though he may pay occasional visits he is not likely to fix upon a room that is turned out in this manner periodically as a convenient place for rearing a family. The benefit of fresh air and sunlight also needs to be impressed upon these people who should be discouraged from closing up every aperture and thus preveuting the free circulation of air. The suggestion in the report that members of the Association who are the owners of chawls in the City should arrange to put their chawls under the supervision of Health Visitors is one that commends itself to me as a very useful suggestion. The contractors and Bhayas who at present manage the majority of the chawls have no ideas as to sanitation, and are solely concerned with getting in the rents for their employers. A Health Visitor could probably do this equally well and at the same time from his position as Manager would be able to exercise a most useful influence over the tenants, and I hope that some of the Chawal-owners will give the suggestion a trial. We must not expect too much at once. It is only of comparatively recent years that the importance of sanitary science has been recognized even in England. I can remember some of Punch's Pictures when I was a boy illustrating the powdered flunkey with his nose in the air bringing into the drawing-room of a West-End Mansion specimens of old and broken drain pipes for the inspection of Visitors. This was the time when the public conscience was being aroused to these matters and drawing room meetings were frequently held by enthusiasts with a view to affording information on this most vital subject. It is not to be expected therefore that the ignorant poor in this country will readily appreciate the necessity of all the measures which they are asked to adopt, but this should not discourage us from proceeding in our efforts. Good has undoubtedly been done, but it is naturally limited by the resources at our disposal and I would again appeal for a larger measure of support to this Association. I would beg the assistance of the Press and particularly the Native press which by occasional articles and by full reports of the Sanitary lectures can do much to interest at all events the reading portion of the community and thus be the means possibly of adding both members and influence to this Association. They might usefully engage in a campaign for the purpose of impressing upon house-owners their duties toward their tenants and the public generally. Many of these house-owners no doubt only require to be told what is necessary and to have their eyes opened to the actual state of their properties. Others again, I fear, are actuated solely by greed and have no concern whatever beyond that. Such there are in every City. It is to the others that we must look and trust, by the example which we hope they will afford, they will set up a standard which public opinion will in time adopt and by the others will be judged.

The over-crowding in many of the chawls is mentioned more than once in the report. I should like to take this opportunity to express the opinion that the evil effect of this over-crowding is very greatly accentuated by the over-crowding of houses on the area available, which prevents the efficient circulation of fresh air and the penetration of the germ-destroying sunlight. I look upon this crowding together of houses as even more dangerous to the health of the City than the over-crowding of persons in the rooms, but under the Municipal Act as it now stands there is no remedy for this. I think this Association might usefully represent to the Municipality the great necessity of some amendment in their Act which would prescribe the maximum proportion of any building plot that may be covered with buildings and the minimum size of a plot of land on which any building should be allowed, and should lay down a minimum angle of light for each room intended for habitation. A suggestion of this kind would no doubt be received with a chorus of disapproval from landowners as amounting simply to confiscation for it would undoubtedly lower the present inflated values of land in the City—values which are created solely by the powers which the landlord has of cramping together on to a small area a far greater mass of bricks and

RACE VIEW HOTEL.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

THOUGH we only COMMENCED our BOOKING from the 1st instant, in a fortnight almost all accommodation has been taken up.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. K. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6]

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF,

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counselor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1200.

Each Vol Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

THE foretaste of the hot season we have experienced during the past two days reminds us that within a few weeks from now the exodus to the hills will be ordered and our own Government will reassemble at Mahableshwar and the Government of India at Simla. True, Sir George Clarke shows a stronger disposition to remain at headquarters than any of his predecessors and for that we are thankful. But his successors may not follow his example and it is still necessary to protest against the useless expenditure of money and the public inconvenience involved. At last week's annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, we are glad to see, the subject was brought up for discussion. Mr. Shirley Tremearne introduced the matter, recalling the words made use of by the then President, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, who in May, 1886, urged the public to let its voice be heard and not allow its silence to be interpreted as indifference and turned to advantage by those "who would perpetuate a system which has become a scandal to the administration, which has become an imposition on the taxpayer, which helps to accentuate the foreign character of British rule in India and threatens to be a source of danger to the Empire." If this were true three and twenty years ago it is true to-day, for communications between capitals and hill stations are very little improved on what they were then. There are many people on this side of India who will endorse the opinion of Mr. Tremearne who, after quoting Sir Henry Durand, declared that if Members of Council, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and certain other officers are to have the privilege of spending the whole year in a climate superior to that of England—eight months in the hills and four in the plains—it is only right that their salaries should be cut down to the English standard, seeing that it was to compensate men for climatic disadvantages that salaries were fixed on the higher scale.

We do not know that the Bombay public was ever invited to express its views on the question, but we are reminded that in Calcutta in July, 1886, the Sheriff called a meeting which placed on record its emphatic protest against the location of the Government for a portion of the year in the hills on the ground that it involved an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure, a very serious and unnecessary waste of the public time, that it rested upon an exaggerated notion of the unsuitability of the Indian climate for Englishmen, that it removed the Government of India from touch with the communities it has to govern, and made it less well acquainted with the actual and practical requirements of the people and the country. The resolution did not over-state the case, nor does it to-day, whether of Calcutta or Bombay. The late Mr. George Yule, going further than the resolution, is reported to have observed that the great mischief lies in the practical separation of the Government from the governed. "Officials who are isolated from the people can hardly help forming themselves into a clique or brotherhood, and feel that they are on one side and the people on the other, who are not slow to reciprocate the feeling; and thus incidents of a frivolous character give rise to suspicions and antipathies between them. The danger and disadvantages of such a relationship far outweigh the mere pecuniary consideration." And he did not hesitate to add that dissociated for so long a time from the people, officials must lose touch of their wants and aspirations which gradually unfits them for the best discharge of their duties.

The difficulty of reaching Government and the delay in forwarding and receiving replies to communications have frequently been complained of. Considerable expense is necessitated, to such an extent, in fact, that last season Government officials themselves complained and we were only able to obtain information we desired by consenting to its being transmitted to us at our own cost by telegraph. With Government where it ought to be—in the capital—no expense and no trouble would have been involved either by ourselves or the officials with whom it was necessary to communicate. Attention was called in England to the fact that at the time the mill-riots broke out in Bombay, Government was far away—at Poona as it happend; but Poona is as far from the great centre of the Presidency as Mahableshwar for all practical purposes. Referring to the absence of Government from Calcutta, Mr. Tremearne made observations almost equally applicable to last year's experience in Bombay, when he said "the unrest which has been so manifest throughout the land might have been reduced to very minute proportions, if there had been a sympathetic Government at hand to listen to the grievances of the people and redress them in cases where they were reasonable. But the Government all the time was at the hills." Mr. Tremearne, however, went further, and referring to the absence of the Government of India and its officers, added: "We are favoured with a Viceroy who likes apparently to hold Council meetings in shooting camps, thousands of miles from Calcutta." The remark was not perhaps altogether uncalled for, though referring to an isolated case, but his concluding observation is one which will be very widely endorsed. The stay of Government in the hills, he said, "is not government, it is playing at government, and making it as offensive as possible for the people who are to be governed. If ever we are to lose India, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be through this abominable exodus to the hills." To protest seems almost like crying in the wilderness. Still we hope, as the constant dropping of water wears away a stone, that the matter will eventually receive the attention it demands and that the evil will some time be remedied.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS IN LONDON.

THE Home Government has taken a step in the right direction, though somewhat tardily, in deciding upon measures to check the operations of Indian students and others engaged in carrying out their criminal propaganda in London. The metropolis has too long been a sanctuary for revolutionaries of all countries, and whether we trouble to keep out foreigners the least we can do is to prevent our own fellow subjects conspiring against good government in our very midst. The prospect of some such action being taken had already been foreseen by some of the most active seditionists and they have removed their headquarters elsewhere. But we doubt not the reasonable discrimination which the Commissioner of Police is to exercise will bring the most flagrant offenders to justice.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN THE FAR EAST.

THE diplomatic changes announced by Reuter recall the famous men whose sons now become the principal assistants to our representatives at the Courts of China and Japan. Mr. Wilhelm Grenfell Max Muller, who has been just appointed Councillor of the British Legation at Peking, is the son of the late Max Muller, the famous scholar and philologer well-known everywhere but specially remembered here in India for his zealous advancement of the knowledge of ancient Indian literature and languages. Max Muller, who, as is well-known, was the son of Wilhelm Muller, the popular German lyric poet, married a niece of Charles Kingsley, and also of Froude the historian, and thus the new diplomatist at Peking is connected with great literary families. He joined the diplomatic service seventeen years ago and has served as Secretary to the British Legations at Constantinople, the Hague, Washington, Mexico, and Christiania. He is a noted linguist like his father, who among other things was a scholar of the Chinese language and religion. The other official who is promoted Chancellor of the British Embassy in Tokio is the son of that highly distinguished diplomatist Sir Horace Rumbold, who began his career fifty years ago in the Far East as Secretary to the Mission to the Chinese Court of Sir Frederick Bruce, the uncle of our late Viceroy the Earl of Elgin. The Rumbold family, though now represented in the diplomatic service, was formerly very prominent in the Indian Service. The great grandfather of Sir Horace was Governor of Madras from 1778 to 1780 and was created a Baronet for long service in this country. He was Clive's Aide-de-Camp at the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Sir Thomas Rumbold, the third Baronet and father of Sir Horace, was partner in the princely firm of Palmer and Company which for a long time financed the Nizam, and whose dealings with Hyderabad formed the subject of a long and complicated enquiry by the Government of India. It is somewhat remarkable that his four sons succeeded one another in the family baronetcy, the last being the present Sir Horace, who is in his eightieth year. The new Councillor to the Embassy at Tokio, Mr. Horace George Rumbold, is his only son and heir, and he has joined the diplomatic service like his father. He has served at the Courts of Persia, Vienna, Madrid and other countries and is forty years of age. Sir Horace Rumbold, who retired eight years ago, recently published several volumes of his varied reminiscences as diplomatist at various Courts.

THE GLASGOW ELECTION.

THE result of the Glasgow bye-election is a blow to the Government which it will find hard to explain. Glasgow Central has long been a Unionist seat and only parted from its allegiance at the General Election. Now it has given us an emphatic repudiation of the Government as before it gave half-hearted support. At the Election of 1892 Mr. Baird, a Conservative, was returned with a majority of eight hundred and forty and at the Election of 1900 he was returned unopposed. Three years ago Sir A. W. Torrance obtained a majority of four hundred and thirty-one for the Liberals, which represented a change of one thousand seven hundred votes on the previous contest. The present reversion means a change of no less than two thousand five hundred and forty-four votes. The lesson does not end here however. At the General Election there were some five hundred more votes recorded than in the present contest, and the Liberal vote has now shrunk by over fifteen hundred, while the Unionist vote has increased by eleven hundred. There can be no doubt now as to Glasgow's opinion of Tariff Reform when it is not misled by maudlin inaccuracies about Chinese labour. Scotland is striking out boldly. Forfar returned a Liberal with a greatly reduced majority; Glasgow rejects the propaganda altogether.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the re-election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., and Mr, W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

IT is is stated that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao gets two years' extension as Dewan of Mysore.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN was again indisposed yesterday and unable to attend Court.

THE Viceroy presides at the Annual Calcutta University Convocation on the 13th instant.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS is not now expected in Calcutta until next month.

THE Whipping Bill is likely to be passed at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE Government of India have no news as yet of the Decentralisation Commission's report.

MR. C. H. A. HILL, the Agent to the Governor, gave a very successful "At Home" at Rajkot, on Monday afternoon last.

MAJOR-GENERAL WATKIS takes command at Rawalpindi, vice General Martin, proceeding on leave.

THE text of the Councils Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Morley, has reached the Government of India by telegram and will be made public very shortly.

CAPTAIN C. B. FAIRFAX, Military Secretary to the Governor, who handed over charge of his office on the 2nd instant, to Captain A. A. Duff, and leaves Madras to-day, returns to his Regiment.

MR. FINNEY, Member of the Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, Agent and Manager, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, arrived on the 2nd instant, from Waltair.

SIR JAMES WOLFE MURRAY, K. C. B., Commanding the 9th Division, accompanied by Colonel G. Y. Shaw, A. A.-G. and Brigadier-General Roalt, Commanding the Madras Brigade, inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards on the evening of the 2nd instant and witnessed Battalion Company drill there being about 600 of all ranks on parade.

AT a meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation for favourable consideration a proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for a special staff and medicines, costing in the aggregate about Rs. 12,060, to combat malarial fever, which had broken out in the area bounded by Church Gate Street on the south, Hornby and Paltan roads on the west, the harbour on the east, and Musjid siding on the north.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwad of Baroda, who is greatly interested in the education and elevation of the Depressed Classes of his State, paid a visit to the recently started Antyaja Boarding House, Baroda, on the 15th February. His Highness was satisfied with what he saw and donated the sum of Rs. 50 to be given in prizes to the Antyaja Boarders. There are 305 Antyaja Schools in the Baroda State and more than 13,000 Antyaja pupils attending them. The Baroda State annually spends nearly 50 thousand rupees for the Antyaja education. This speaks volumes in favour of the Maharaja Saheb.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 12.

SINCE the recognition of Mulay Hafid, the Morocco question seems finally to have entered into smoother waters; it can now be expected that the former disturbances, which had made this corner of North-West Africa into a storm centre for Europe, will in the future either cease, or be of a less acute character.

The political nature of the Morocco question is centred in the mutual antagonism of of France and Germany. Let us glance at the causes producing this hostility. We may then be able to judge as to whether the latest development of the Morocco question is not calculated to lessen this antagonism, and to such a degree that it will no longer be a problem for international politics. It owed its inception to the indubitable and fixed intention of latter-day French policy to turn Morroco into a second Tunis, without any consideration as to the interests of Germany. Since the days of Algeciras, the French Government has officially abandoned this plan. It is possible that interested parties among Colonial politicians, and also to a certain extent the proprietors of official organs, diplomatists, and officers hoped, by means of influence brought to bear behind the back of the Paris Chamber and even in Morocco itself, to lead French policy back into the old channels, but in a concealed form, and to carry the Government with them by some means or other. Such schemes may have played a part at the bombardment of Casablanca, in the unofficial support of Abdul Aziz, and in the agreement of Rabator. The French Government has always officially disclaimed any part in these proceedings, and has, on all and sundry occasions, laid stress on its loyalty to the Algeciras Convention. M. Pichon said in the Chamber in the most formal manner: "Nous n'irons ni a Fez ni a Marakesch"! Despite these disclaimers, a certain feeling of mistrust arose on all sides in Germany, it was feared that the French Cabinet, despite the best intentions, influenced by episodes and by consideration for the Press, and by the demands of Colonial fanatics, might see itself obliged to yield to these plans. This feeling of mistrust has of late to a great extent disappeared. It is now the general opinion in Germany that the Government is stronger than the Colonial Party, contrary to what was thought at the beginning. With this, antagonism on our side has disappeared.

On the other hand, there prevailed in France a deep-seated lack of confidence in all the economic endeavours of Germany; whether it was the construction of harbours or financial plans, it was always feared, without German policy providing the least reason for such timidity, that political intentions lay concealed behind these economic plans. Consequently, the French endeavoured, as far as it in their power lay, to oppose all such German undertakings. As a natural result the Germans on their side saw themselves obliged to enter on counter-intrigues. The consequence was a bitter competitive struggle, disputes and quarrels of all kinds, such as could not fail to occupy and excite public opinion. It now seems as if an improvement had taken place of late, inasmuch as the French seem gradually to be abandoning their suspicious attitude towards German political intentions, and to be ceasing to continue to regard German industrial progress as an obstacle directly placed in their way. Thus, we have now a basis for common efforts in the domain of industrial progress which may succeed in calming the angry mood prevailing in Morocco. It has just been announced that the French have withdrawn all their ships from the neighbourhood of Morocco, with the exception of two or three. A Spanish paper, "El Mundo," even goes so far as to speak of a German-French entente. Even though this report has been officially contradicted, it must be acknowledged that a decided improvement in German-French relations has been brought and that a general cooling down in Morocco has taken place.

ELECTRICITY AS A FERTILISER.

At Hoppegarten near Berlin Dr. Breslauer has given a practical demonstration of the fact, that existing technical means admit of the crops being considerably improved, at no very great cost, by the application of the electric current. The experiments which have been made for 30 years past in Sweden, England, and Germany, have led to a conclusion important for the future of agriculture. Farmers have long known that frequent thunderstorms such as often occur in the North-German Lowlands, during the summer months, have a very favourable influence on the growth of the crops. More than 30 years ago, the Swedish Professor Lemstrom, proved that the rapid growth of plants in the Polal regions was attributable to the strong electricity of the air found in those parts. Generally speaking, the first attempt to increase fertility by spanning a net charged with electricity across the fields; was carried out by a Doctor Pringsheim on his property at Kryschanowitz near Breslau. He succeeded in obtaining an increased production of 128 per cent. from strawberries, 120 to 140 per cent. from beetroot and 32 per cent in the case of beans and barley. But the necessity for always having to remove a net which was stretched across the ground at a very low height, before the usual agricultural work could be proceeded with, made the progress too expensive for practical utility. The electrica engineer, Neumann, then tried a netl with strong alternating currents, which still proved effective when erected at height of 5 meters from the ground, in this manner no longer hindering hindering the harvesters at their work. Experience soon showed that an equally sure result could be obtained by erecting isolated masts at intervals of 10 meters, and attached to one another by thin wires. Sir Oliver Lodge was able to prove that by this system an increased production of from 30 to 40 per cent. of wheat and barley could be obtained, the proportion of glutinous flour in the grains being a higher one, so that the market price of the electrically fertilised wheat increased by 7 1-2 per cent. The latest experiments which have been carried out on a larger scale by Dr. Breslauer, were intended to convince the German farmers of the practical utility of this process.

CONFERENCE OF ISSUING BANKS.

The Government of the United States is endeavouring, by means of an agreement to be reached, by the Issuing Banks at a future conference, to arrive at a unanimous regulation of certain arrangements important to the money markets of all countries. The ex-President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Koch, after giving an expert explanation of the conditions and aims of this agreement, has expressed himself to the following effect.

He first of all points out that the great difference between the many small issuing banks, such as exist in the United States under the name of national banks, and, to a lesser degree in Great Britain and Germany, and the central banks controlling the money circulation throughout whole countries, such as the Bank of England, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank, and the Nippon Ginko, must not be overlooked. The only way would be to form a convocation of these central banks, and it is a preliminary condition of final success that the United States should soon be in possession of such an institution. Then alone would it be possible to approach the question as to whether it be feasible to avoid the enormous shipments of gold from one country to another, such as have been common during the course of the past year, resulting from the American crisis. The expedient of erecting a common international treasure-house, in which gold could be lodged to the accounts of the different countries, is, in Dr. Koch's opinion, impossible of execution. For, as long as there is no country on the earth which may not, at some time or other, be threatened by the perils of war, there would not be sufficient security for an international general depot of this kind, administered by a committee made up of members of the different countries. The more likely plan would be for delegates of all nations to come to an agreement that a common intervention of the countries concerned should take place on the breaking out of a local crisis. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary for the existing regulations, concerning the necessary reserve to cover the notes issued to be the same in all countries. It could not be permitted for certain central banks such as the National Bank of Belgium, to count their entire securities in the form of foreign bills of exchange as forming part of the capital by which their notes are secured, whereas such an arrangement is not permissible in other countries.

The mortgage business, which plays so great a part in the Banque de France would, in the event of establishment of an international depot, have to be considerably limited. Finally, all banks would have to unite in adhering to the system at present in use in Germany, England, and France, that deposits at interest should not be accepted by issuing banks.

Dr. Koch makes no concealment of the fact that he is pessimistic as to any great practical results accruing from this conference. All he expects at present is an interchange of opinions concerning the principles of technical administration.

THE WORK OF CULTURE IN PRUSSIA.

Prussia is reproached with being a Military State par excellence. The annual report of the Ministry of Public Instruction supplies us with documentary proof that this title is not justified. The estimates recently made public show that Prussia not alone devotes intensive energy to the work of culture, but that it is a large-minded and liberal supporter of all works and undertakings in this direction. We will confine ourselves to drawing attention to a few particulars from these estimates, which show to what an extent the Prussian State assists the cause of Science. For example, the State has just set aside a ninth instalment of 30,000 marks for the continuance of excavations in Lower Egypt. In the same manner it is subsidising the excavations in Mesopotamia with a further sum of 136,000 Marks, and the very interesting exploration of the ground of the old Milet and of the neighbouring temple of Apollo in Didyma is this year to receive a State grant of 57,500 marks. To this category must lastly be added a final sum of 16,300 Marks for the investigation of the Nubian Monuments. Although the sums in question are not very large ones, the German explorers have shown that, thanks to an excellent and systematic training, they can do great things even with such modest sums. In the matter of the home arts, the renovation and enlargement of the Berlin Museums is at the present the chief task of the Prussian Government. The total cost for building will amount to nearly seven million marks, of which the sum of one million appears in this year's estimates. In the first place it is a question, as we have already stated before, of the erection of a large museum devoted to German Art; secondly, of a new museum for Oriental Art, and finally, of a National Portrait Gallery. Professor Messel, probably the most talented of modern German architects, has already prepared the plans and will himself direct the work of construction on the Museum Island in Berlin. When the work is completed, this Island will form a sort of town of Museums, such as can probably be found nowhere else in the world. In the meantime Geheimrat Bode, with the consistency and perseverance characteristic of him, continues collecting new treasures for these future Museums. In addition to works of Oriental Art, he has lately acquired some remarkable treasures in the domain of old German Art, more especially in South Germany. That, in addition to the older German and Foreign Art, modern Art has not been forgotten, a proof is given by the fact that the sum of 357,000 marks has been set aside for the acquisition of works for the National Gallery of Berlin, which is entirely devoted to the works of modern masters. Notice must also be made of the demand for 25,000 Marks for the purpose of making a catalogue of the German collection, which chiefly owes its existence to the generosity of our great firms of musical publishers, forms to day the most complete musicals library extant, and as soon as its treasures have been systematically catalogued the art of music will have at its disposal a very valuable increase of materials for the use of its students. The causes of agriculture engineering, and the crafts will be equally served by the call for 140,800 Marks for the establishment of five stations for the investigation of ground temperatures, which will continue to make experiments, and to issue reports concerning the temperature of the surface of the earth, to a depth of one meter. The restoration of the splendid Marienburg, that old landmark of the knightly orders in Prussia, together with the arrangement of the museum rooms in the Saalburg, in which a Roman Camp will once more be reconstructed on German ground, will also call for financial assistance. The estimates for 1909 show a far-reaching and comprehensive desire to promote Science, Arts, and Crafts. In order to complete the picture, it is only necessary to add the heavy current expenses which Prussia incurs annually in the cause of Art and Science. The Prussian Universities alone will cost the State in the course of the current year more than 12 1-2 million Marks.

L. ASCH.

INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND.

DETECTIVES AND STUDENTS.

Precautions Necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. O'Grady inquired regarding detectives shadowing Indian students in London.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone replied : " In view of the opinions which have been openly expressed, respecting measures which are justifiable in carrying out criminal propaganda in India, it is incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to take all needful precautions. I am satisfied that he will exercise reasonable discrimination."

THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Australia Accepts the Scheme.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Cabinet has decided to accept the scheme for an Imperial General Staff, with modifications giving the Commonwealth control over her own officers.

GERMAN DEATH DUTIES.

Agrarian Opposition.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Prince Bulow is encountering vigorous opposition on the part of his supporters, particularly Agrarians, to the death duties which the Finance Committee of the Reichstag rejected yesterday. Efforts are being made to find a substitute to meet incressed expenditure.

NEW NAVAL BASE.

Dover Selected.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Dover is being used for the first time as a Naval base for battleships and torpedo boats this week.

BYE-ELECTION IN GLASGOW.

Tariff Reform Victory.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The bye-election in the Central Division of Glasgow, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Andrew Torrance (Liberal), has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Scott Dickson (Unionist Tariff Reformer) 7,298

Mr. Gibson Bowles (Liberal) 5,185

At the General Election Sir A. M. Torrance defeated the previous member, Mr. Baird, the Voting Secretary :—

Sir A. M. Torrance (L) 6,720

Mr. J. G. A. Baird (C) 6,283

Mr. Baird had twice before sat for the division, the second time being returned unopposed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The death is announced of Lord Moncreiff.

[The legal profession loses a brilliant colleague in the death of Lord Henry James Moncreiff, the eldest son of the first Baron, who succeeded his father in 1895. After passing through Edinburgh, Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, in which latter institution he graduated, Lord Moncreiff, in 1861, secured first class honours in the Law Tripos. Two years later he was called to the Scottish Bar, was Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute and subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Courts, Scotland. He was the author of "Review in Criminal Cases," which saw the light in 1877. Lord Moncreiff was in his 68th year.]

MURDER OF MR. KIRWAN.

Four Pathans Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

The four Pathans who stood charged with the murder of Mr. Kirwan, P. W. D., Akyab, have been committed for trial before the Sessions Court, Tenasserim Division.

The police evidence shows that deceased had some words with the accused about their work on some culverts, and while he was passing under one of these followed by accused he was struck a severe blow on the back of the head fracturing the skull. The body was then decapitated and dismembered and the mutilated parts were tied up in a gunny bag which was concealed in the jungle where it was found by Mr. G. W. Surbiton, District Superintendent, and Inspector Mundt, Inspector of Police, after encountering the utmost difficulties.

UPPER PENCH COAL CO.

Result of Borings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

At a recent meeting of the Upper Pench Coal Co. the managing agents explained that the results of the borings had been to show that the two top seams were precisely the same as those being worked by the Pench Valley Coal Company, the lower being the well-known Barkui Seam. Definite information was not yet available regarding the third seam at 220 feet. There was a proposal for the construction of a light tramway connecting this property with the B.-N. Railway to facilitate the despatch of coal for which a fair demand existed at from four rupees four-eight per ton.

COUNCILS REFORM BILL.

Lord Macdonnell's Amendment.

PARTITION QUESTION REOPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram, dated 2nd March, states that Lord Macdonnell has given notice of an amendment, giving a Council to Eastern Bengal and Assam, after the transfer to that province of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and the City of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The significance of Lord Macdonnell's amendment to the India Councils Bill proposing a Council for Eastern Bengal and Assam after transfer to that province of Burdwan and the Presidency Division, including the City of Calcutta, is that it would reunite the Bengalis outside these divisions in Bengal proper. It thus raises the whole partition question, which it had been hoped in the interests of race harmony had been set at rest.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

The Punitive Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

At the Bengal Council to-day the Chota Nagpur Estates Bill was passed and a number of questions were answered, one of the replies in regard to the Punitive Police recently posted on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to prevent bomb outrages being that the cost, which amounts to about Rs. 7,000 monthly, will be recovered from the inhabitants of the declared area, with the exception of such individuals or classes as the Lieutenant-Governor may choose to exempt on the recommendation of the local officers.

DOUBLING OF RAILWAY LINES.

Work in Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

The "Pioneer" says that the doubling of railway tracks is proceeding vigorously on important lines in India, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the North-Western all having works in progress. Traffic has increased to such an extent that it can no longer be worked with safety on a single line, and disastrous collisions have emphasised the necessity for immediate change. Large sums of money have accordingly been allotted for doubling and even quadrupling sections whereon traffic tends to get congested.

At the same time old bridges have to be dealt with, for none of these have double tracks. In some instances the piers stand ready for another set of girders and rails, as in the case of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad; but in others, it is found to be cheaper to build entirely new structures. The science of bridge building in India has made enormous strides in the last twenty years, and with rare exceptions, such as the Sara project, it is now regarded as a very simple matter to span a river. It is understood that on the North-Western system new bridges will be built over the Beas and Sutlej at Phillour, and the Jamna, at Kalanaur. These will all be for a double track and the works will be carried out in connection with the doubling of lines from Amritsar to Sharanpur.

THE "PURBA BANGLA."

Editor Refused Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Bail has been refused at Dacca in the case of the arrested publisher of the " Purba Bangla."

RECENT FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Death of Four of the Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Four of those injured in the recent pandal fire at Kumartola have died.

BARRHA DACOITY CASE.

Witness Convicted of Perjury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

A sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment for perjury has been passed on Satya Kumar Mitra, the witness in the Barrha Dacoity Case.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Members of the Building Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Building Committee of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial will comprise Sir Charles Allen, the Maharaja Kumar Law and Messrs. C. W. N. Graham, R. P. Ashton, R. G. Thomas and U. K. Dowding, and tenders for its construction are now to be called for.

It is reported that Mr. C. G. Housden, Superintending Engineer, formerly Sanitary Engineer to the Burma Government, and now employed in that capacity in Eastern Bengal and Assam, may be retiring shortly owing to ill-health. Mr. Housden has done excellent work in devising water-works and drainage schemes in the new Province, says the *Pioneer*, and his retirement will be a distinct loss at a time when experienced sanitary engineers are much wanted.

AN OPPRESSIVE ZAMINDAR.

The Collector Appealed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIRAMGAM, MARCH 3.

The dispute between the Mahomedan inhabitants of the village of Bhojva, Ahmedabad Collectorate, and the Desai of Patri, who claims certain rights of sovereignty over Mahomedans which they repudiate, has taken an acute turn.

The Mahomedans assert that they have been cruelly persecuted by the Desai for some months past, and such is his influence that the local police and the subordinate judiciary do not render them that help which they can claim as British subjects. The Mahomedans have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the head of the district in this Taluka in order to get redress from him.

The Collector of Ahmedabad arrived here yesterday and on behalf of the Mahomedans Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister, presented a petition to him. In their petition they allege that they have been zemindars in the village of Bhojwa since two hundred years. The Desai of Patri has been a fellow zamindar, but they never owned any allegiance to him, neither did his forefathers claim any. The present Desai was made an honorary magistrate and granted police powers by the British Government only ten years ago as a mark of personal distinction. Since the grant of these powers he began to assert claims of sovereignty over them which they refused to acknowledge, and therefore he used his new powers to persecute them. His armed servants have forcibly stopped the work of repairing their mosque which was lying incomplete. They have beaten and turned out the Mahomedan fakir from his house in the burial gronnd and completely ruined it. The Desai's people were manufacturing false cases against the Mahomedans and harassing them in a hundred ways.

While the Collector was hearing the complaints of the Mahomedans his tent was besieged by two hundred Hindu men, women and children, who had come from the same village to present to him a petition against the cruel treatment to which they were subjected by the servants of the Desai of Patri.

The Hindu villagers alleged that they received fearful tortures from the armed servants of the Desai. They intimated to the Collector that the Desai of Patri once possessed police powers in the adjoining village of Kherva, but he was deprived of them three years ago by the British Government and since then their neighbours were happy. They informed the Collector that as long as the Desai possessed magisterial powers in the village he would give them no peace.

The Collector also received criminal complaints from several individual villagers.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad thanked the Collector for the most patient and sympathetic hearing he had given to all the complaints and expressed a strong hope that he would personally visit the village and do everything to secure a speedy redress to the unfortunate villagers.

SMALL-POX AT CALCUTTA.

Another European Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Mr. D. D. Macdonald, died at the Campbell Hospital last night of small-pox.

CABLE MISHAP.

A cablegram received in Bombay stated "Porthcurnow reports lines down to London. Divert Traffic." A later message reported that communications had been restored.

Porthcurnow is a small village on the coast of Cornwall near Treen and is the place where the submarine and overland lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company meet. The message presumably means that rough weather has been experienced.

MANGANESE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

With a boom and a slump, manganese in the Central Provinces has been imitating coal in Bengal, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." Some men have made small fortunes in it. Some men have lost all they had in it. Some men are now taking advantage of the debacle to lay hold of unconsidered things which have the making of future fortunes. It is the operator with the longest purse and the longest head who will score most in the end. The number of manganese quarries worked in the Central Provinces during the past year increased from 29 to 34. In addition to these, 11 quarries may be mentioned, although, being not more than 20 feet in depth, they do not come within the definition of mines. Two mines in the Nagpur district were closed down, and the total number open at the end of the year, including the 11 quarries mentioned above, was 43. The output of manganese ore amounted to 497,551 tons. The wholesale price of the ore at the pit's mouth averaged Rs. 7-4-7 per ton, the total value being Rs. 36,26,518. Prices rose sharply during the first portion of the year and then fell abnormally, and there does not appear to be any immediate tendency for them to rise. This fall, coupled with the heavy expenses of carting in the case of mines situated at a distance from the railway line, greatly hampered the industry, and the official report says: "it is probable that many of the smaller capitalists will retire from the field, and that in the near future the industry will be left mainly in the hands of the larger capitalists who work more efficiently and systematically." As can perhaps be seen from the notable example of the Bengal coal industry, it may be a good thing in the long run for rash speculators to burn their fingers, if in the result they are replaced by steady investors. The number of labourers employed by the manganese mines was 9,118.

LADY CHARLES FITZMAURICE arrives at Calcutta next Sunday and spends a week at Government House.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SCIENCE VS. SUPERSTITION.

It is a hard task for western science to battle with tropical diseases : it is harder still to contend with the multitude of superstitions which luxuriate in the tropics and which go far to nullify the efforts of scientists and sanitarians for the relief of humanity in these regions. The masses here have a greater faith in their own medicine man, and in the virtues of a cure by means of indigenous herbs and simples, supplemented by prayers, incantations and propitiatory rites, than in the qualified doctor and his treatment. They would prefer to be killed by quacks than to be saved by right treatment. If they die under home treatment, the survivors console themselves with the thought that such was their inevitable destiny. If, however, they die in a hospital, it is believed that they might have been saved if they had not been taken there. Indeed, with the ignorant multitude, going to hospital is going to die, and they have, therefore, a very strong repugnance to it. Above all, they are mortally averse to a surgical operation. They will say with pride that their own hakims, learned in the wisdom of the ancients, will not hack and hew the body, like the western barbarians, but will cure diseases by means of their potent herbs and drugs, of which the western has no conception. I have seen quacks, innocent of the very rudiments of anatomy and physiology, commanding an extensive practice, and accumulating a rapid fortune. The greater and cleverer the mountebank, the more successful he is with his imposture. Some of these practitioners have drawn their patients, not from the ignorant masses, but from the higher classes of natives, Hindus, Parsis and Musalmans. Particular maladies are looked upon as divine visitations, which would only be disturbed and aggravated by physical treatment. A goddess is supposed to preside over cholera, and another over small-pox, and when a person is stricken with the disease, the divinity should be propitiated in the prescribed manner, and not incensed by a resort to vulgar treatment. These simple folk will not believe that cholera may be due to impure water, and if on the outbreak of the disease, the authorities were to purify the water with permanganate of potash, the report goes abroad that the Sircar has poisoned their wells with a murderous intent. In a land in which they worship the cobra and preserve the rat, although the vermin is known as a disseminator of plague, the task of the sanitarian is often heart-breaking. The story goes that last week the labourers, employed by the Improvement Trust in pulling down a temple at Durgadevi, lighted upon an enormous cobra, with five mouths and as many hoods, that the reptile made its appearance for a while, to the wonder and amazement of the onlookers, and then disappeared underground. The report spread like wild fire, and in a short time a large crowd had gathered near the spot to worship the cobra, should it please him to reappear. They were, doubtless, absolutely certain that the appearance of the reptile was a protest from the gods against the sacrilege involved in the demolition of the temple. Verily, western science has much uphill work before it, contending with such ideas, beliefs and superstitions and such wonderful credulity.

A PLEA FOR MORE LIGHT.

For all your Medical Congresses and Conferences, the East will go her own way for a long time to come. They will hardly cause a ripple on the surface. Buried deep in the past, incrusted in the beliefs and dogmas of ages, which have penetrated into her very blood and bones, the East despises the new fangled ideas of to-day and yesterday, and for any impression which the learned discourses and dissertations, with which we in this city were overwhelmed last week, might have made on the masses, they might never have been delivered at all. It may be contended that it was not the primary object of the Medical Congress, held under the auspices of Sir George Clarke, to interest the millions in its proceedings, nor was such a purpose essential to its success from a scientific point of view. True. But for deriving the greatest possible benefit from the researches of modern science and the achievements of modern hygiene, the people must attain to a certain degree of enlightenment, and the pity of it is that they are yet hopelessly below that standard. The progress of enlightenment, if it cannot keep pace with the progress of science, must, at least, keep within measurable distance, so that the people might appreciate its practical value, and not deride and despise it, as is done now.

MALARIAL FEVERS.

It was scarcely to be expected that anything very new or original would be said at the Congress. If the Bombay medical fraternity did not shine conspicuously at it I do not know whether I should ascribe the result to paucity of talent, or disinclination for scientific investigation. The average standard of the papers read at the Congress was high, and the very fact of the congregation of a number of men eminent in science and medicine, and of many more occupying a humble rank in the profession, was, in itself, an advantage. The interchange of ideas and experiences will serve to focus the mind on questions having a bearing on tropical diseases, to quicken the interest and stimulate the thought of those who are engaged in the noble work of human relief. At these symposiums the man who is haunted by a particular hobby or idea has also a value of his own, for although discarded or slighted in the beginning, it may prove the forerunner of a blessing to humanity. I should not put Major Ross in the category of hobby-riders, for his positive and persistent contention that it is possible to rid tropical regions of malaria, one of their greatest scourges. He speaks of the wonderful results achieved in Mauritius by the draining of marshes, the destruction of mosquitoes, and the distribution of quinine. He thinks that what was possible in Mauritius cannot be impracticable in India, though two other medical men, who had presented a paper on the same subject, were not so sanguine as Major Ross. They are of opinion that in this matter the human factor is one of great importance. Men having the taint of malaria in their constitution act as reservoir of infection, wherever they go, and on this theory, it is probable that the malarial epidemic, which swept over this city last cold weather, was chiefly due to the importation from the country of large numbers of work people for employment at the docks and elsewhere. The authors of this paper scent danger from afar, and that from quite an unexpected quarter. If their theory is to be accepted, the industrial development of India will not be altogether an unmixed blessing. They record it as their deliberate opinion that in proportion to the rise of a tropical country in industries, resulting in aggregation of labour, "the conditions favourable to the propagation of malaria would develop to an alarming extent, and great tracts of country would be converted into regions of intense malaria, with results both disastrous to life and ruinous to prosperity." I do not think these apprehensions would be justified by the results. But Major Ross may clinch the argument by putting it forward as an additional reason for his comprehensive campaign against malaria.

THE CAT'S THE THING.

Rat me no rats! The cat's the thing. Such was the burden of Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan's discourse at the Medical Congress. Inoculation, segregation, disinfection, may be good enough in their own way, but, taken in the aggregate, these are but poor, partial and not very effectual remedies, compared to the powerful instrument against plague, which is at hand, but which has been strangely neglected. Employ cats for the destruction of rats, says Col. Buchanan in effect, and the back of the plague will be broken. If it were feasible to employ a disciplined cohort of cats in each area, with the result anticipated by him, then we may bring ourselves to suffer with resignation the nuisance and discomfort arising from their presence among us. But his boundless faith in the remedy proposed by him is not shared by others. Captain Liston, who holds up the virtues of inoculation, says, "by all means, let us advocate the keeping of cats ; but this cannot be regarded as the beginning and end of plague administration, as some would have us believe." And the majority, I think, will go with Captain Liston.

SOME CAT PREJUDICES.

Col. Buchanan is so earnest about his cult of the cat that he has been at some pains to ascertain the feeling entertained by the various Indian communities about the animal. The Parsis have a repugnance to it, and Col. Buchanan has it on the authority of one of their learned clerics that this feeling is to be accounted for, in some measure, by the fact of the animal being loved and cherished by Musalmans. It was Musalmans who had driven the Parsis out of Persia, and the ill-will, which the Parsis bore towards them in consequence, was extended to the animal whom they loved. This idea, I see, is scouted by writers in Parsi newspapers, but I have ascertained from Parsi friends that there is some truth in it, although as a community, they bear no ill-feeling towards their Musalman neighbours. I may quote here an analogous instance of vicarious resentment, recorded by George Borrow in his "Wild Wales," of which a poor cat was the victim. The vicar of Llagollen had left behind him his cat. As nearly the whole population consisted of dissenters, they prosecuted it ruthlessly as the Church of England cat, "solely on account of the opinions which it was supposed to have imbibed in the house of its late master." Everybody had a fling at the poor animal, and its condition was most forlorn and miserable, until Borrow came to its relief. From whatever reason, the Parsis will have nothing to do with the cat as a domestic pet. With them, the cat is an unclean animal, while the dog is held sacred. The case is quite the reverse with the Hindus. If it were established that the country can be purged of the plague, through the agency of the cat, the Parsis are too sensible not to overcome their prejudice and harbour the animal in their household.

DION.

SIR J. HEWETT'S TOUR.

Visit to Khurja.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces visited Khurja on his way to Meerut, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stones of the new hostel for the school which Rai Bahadur Seth Nathi Mal founded to commemorate the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and of the Amolak orphanage the gift of the late Seth Amolak Ram Rai Bahadur. In reply to the address presented, His Honour made the following reply.—"Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to visit your town on my way from Aligarh to Meerut and to have the opportunity of meeting your wishes by laying the foundation-stones of the new hostel for the school which Rai Bahadur Seth Nathi Mal founded to commemorate the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and also of the Amolak orphanage the gift of the late Seth Amolak Ram Rai Bahadur. My first acquaintance with Khurja dates from the time, some 30 years ago, when I was for a short period employed as Assistant Magistrate in the Bulandshahr District. The town has always been counted a busy one and I see around me proofs that in the last generation it has progressed very greatly. With its progress your educational needs forced themselves to the front, and your community was fortunate to find among it one ready to use his wealth for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen. The list of the benefactions of Rai Bahadur Seth Nathi Mal is a long one and by his public spirit he has set a good example not only to the inhabitants of Khurja, but to the whole province. The Government has shown that it holds him in high honour by conferring on him the title of Rai Bahadur. The objects of the High School, as defined in the rules which you quote in your address, are most suitable for a place where it is especially desirable that the form of education shall be distinctly practical. The Managers have been wise to turn their minds to the teaching of science and manual training and to resolve to devote special attention to having boys prepared to obtain the school leaving certificate. The report which I have recently seen of the Inspectors of Schools regarding the present state of the school is most satisfactory. I confess that it came as a surprise to me to learn that you had as many as 500 boys attending it. The results at the recent University and High School Scholarships examinations reflect great credit on the Head Master, Lala Lakshiman Prasad, M. A. It was a remarkable result that all the fifteen candidates who appeared at the last examination for Matriculation should have passed it, eleven of them in the first two classes.

The buildings already erected challenge comparison with any of their kind within these provinces, but you mention in your address certain needs which still remain to be satisfied before your school is fully equipped, and the list is rather a long one. All these needs seem to me to be real ones and such as should appeal to generous benefactors who desire to second the good deeds of the founder. It has been represented by the Divisional Inspector of Schools that land is very urgently needed for play-grounds. These are very necessary for the health and physical well-being of the boys and for the development of their characters, every whit as important a part of the work of a school like yours as the training of their intellect. I will do all that I can to help the trustees of the school to secure the land required for this purpose. The late Seth Amolak Ram Rai Bahadur was a worthy partner of Seth Nathi Mal Rai Bahadur and his merits also received recognition from Government. It is pleasant to learn from your address that Seth Newa Ram is determined to follow in his father's footsteps and intends to erect at his own expense the building required for the Amolak Ram orphanage. This act of generosity will enable the original gift to be invested for the maintenance of the institution. I can promise you that I will not cease to take interest in the institution with which you have asked me to associate myself to-day, and I share your hope that the noble example of charity set by the gentlemen who have contributed the money necessary to build and endow the school and orphanage may stimulate others to similar acts of generosity for the good of your town. I am very pleased to learn that the District Magistrate has been helpful to you with advice and assistance. I offer you my best thanks for your good wishes towards Lady Hewett and myself.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter in the Chair.

Amongst those present were: The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. A. Westropp, Collector of Customs, Colonel Forebrace, Director, G. I. P. Ry., The Hon'ble Sir J. L. Jenkins, Mr. Mayston, Supt. of Govt. Telegraphs, The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. A. E. Lord and G. H. Bowman of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co., (Bombay) Ld., Mr. H. C. Wright of the Bombay Co., Ld., Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Mr. J. Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. C. H. Wilson, C. I. E, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mr. J. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Mr. T. Sharples, and H. H. Heerling, of Messrs. Steiners Ld, Mr. W. L. Graham and Mr. A. P. Stewart of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., C. H. B. Forbes of Messrs Mr. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. D. M. Inglis of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Mr. J. Black of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Mr. D. Carmichael of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Mr. W. C. Symes, of the P. and O. S. N. Co., Mr. A. Muirhead of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. J. M. Meyer and Mr. G. Service of Messrs. George Service and Co., Mr. J. Gutmann of Messrs. Gutmann and Co., Mr. N. S. Glazebrooke and E. Comber of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co., Mr. W. Kidstone Glen of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Mr. H. Blascheck of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. A. M Todd of the New Zealand Co., Mr. H. Uehlinger of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Mr. P. J. Arnot of Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co., Mr. C Vernon of Messrs. Farben Fabrikan Bayer and Co, Ld., Mr. H. T. Gorrie of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. P. Clave and Mr. A. E. Baird of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn., Mr. A. Strandes, Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Mr. C. Jewell of Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co., Mr. C. Frank of Messrs. Maister Lucius and Bruning, Mr. A. Meritz of Messrs A. Meritz and Co., G. Ostermayer of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., Mr. S. Makashima of the Mutsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil Co., Ld., Mr. Purshotumadas Thackurdas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Mr. E. Yeo of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Mr. J. Liebel of Messrs. Burns and Reif, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji of Messrs. Ruttonsey Dewsi and Co., Mr. Jivandas Pitamber of Messrs. Chugandas and Co., Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. R. C. Gregon-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter in moving the adoption of the report said :—I will follow the usual custom by making some remarks about the principal matters which have come before your Committee during the past 12 months. As you will see from the Report these have been both important and numerous, and the difficulty with which I am confronted is to pick out the most important in order not to take up more of your time this afternoon than is necessary. The Report deals so exhaustively with the various matters, that I propose only to refer to a few which I consider deserve special attention. Before doing so I should like to refer to matters in connection with your staff and office work during the past year.

MR. MICHAEL'S DEATH.

The Chamber has sustained a real loss through the death of our late Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. J. Michael, which took place quite suddenly in April last. Mr. Michael had been with the Chamber for over 25 years, and his services during that time were most invaluable. Your Committee placed on record at the time of his death their high appreciation of his services and I am exceedingly glad that the appeal made to the Members of the Chamber, Cotton Trade Association and Millowners Association resulted in such a substantial sum of money being collected for the benefit of Mrs. Michael and her children. Mr. Michael's place has been filled by Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, who has already shown himself most capable in his duties.

Funds:—It will be seen from the accounts that the balance carried forward is about Rs. 6,000 less than last year. This can be attributed to the fact that owing to the past season being a poor one, the measurement fee receipts fell off very considerably and there was also the special contribution of Rs. 7,500 granted to the late Mr. Michael's family.

Chamber Library :—As will be seen from the Report, our Secretary has during the past year paid considerable attention to the building up of the Library and in order to help members to realize its existence a catalogue will be issued annually.

New Rules :—Owing to the change in the method of voting, our present rules have become somewhat obsolete and for that reason various changes in the rules will be proposed this afternoon. The changes are simply brought in to make the rules consistent with the practices now in vogue.

The work of the Chamber has as usual been carried on very efficiently and your best thanks are due to Mr. Leslie-Rogers and the staff under him for the excellent work done by them during the past year.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Passing on now to the matters which have engaged the attention of your Committee during the past year, I should like, first of all, to refer briefly to two matters which apparently come up regularly every year but never seem to get very much further. The first is the question of registration of partnerships.

Registration of Partnerships.—As you will have seen from the Report, the Government of India have practically stated that until the Chambers can be unanimous on the matter, they are not prepared to legislate. As you know, the Bengal Chamber and ourselves, being unable to agree on certain points, put forward separate draft bills, and it seems to me that having done so, the Bill should have been finally drafted by Government. It is hardly a part of the duties of Chambers of Commerce to enact legislation—their province is more of an advisory nature and it would seem that in putting before Government our views as fully as the Bengal Chamber and ourselves have done, we have done all that can be expected of us. As Government, however, are not willing to legislate, the matter must be left in abeyance for the present.

Shortage of Water :—I referred to this matter when I addressed you two years ago, and pointed out that apparently the only real remedy lay in duplicating the Tansa Main, but as it would take at least three years and probably longer to carry out the work after the Municipality had come to a decision, the sooner that decision was come to, the better. Nothing so far has been done although I believe it is generally recognised now that the duplicating of this main will have to be done sooner or later. In the meantime, the city is growing and expanding, and until this matter is taken in hand the position must get steadily worse.

NEED OF VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL.

Volunteering :—As you will see from the Report, this matter was brought before your Committee in the early part of the year, when they expressed their opinion that every European and Eurasian in this country should be trained to arms, and this they thought could only be brought about by a keener interest being taken in volunteering, both by the Government and the general public. I do not think that there has been much to complain of during the past year as regards the keenness of the general public. Volunteering certainly in Bombay has received a great stimulus, chiefly due to the unfortunate riots which took place in the Monsoon, but I do not consider volunteering receives that encouragement from Government which it certainly deserves. Here in Bombay, the second city in the Empire and one in which the efficiency of the Volunteer Force is both desirable and necessary, there is not even a Drill Hall provided, and this is not due to want of representation to Government, as the matter has been pressed again and again by those interested in volunteering. I also understand that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, a Corps of some 800 strong, have now been without a Rifle Range for the past seven years, in spite of constant representations to Government on the subject. I sincerely trust that before many months are out we shall see both a Drill Hall and adequate Rifle Ranges provided for the use of Volunteers in this city, as they are both absolutely necessary if Volunteers are to be properly trained.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It will be within your recollection, Gentlemen, that two years ago your Committee addressed Government and strongly urged that no further portion of the Gold Standard Reserve Fund should be invested in British Securities but should be held in gold in this country, and their reason for expressing this opinion was that a reserve of this description was maintained for the sake of serious emergencies and, should such an emergency arise, it might easily happen it would be extremely difficult to rapidly realize securities. Indeed, they pointed out that the state of the money market brought about by the very emergency would be considerably aggravated if it entailed the realizing of a large quantity of British securities, whereas if the reserve were a metallic one, the position could be at once relieved. The Government of India, in their reply in May 1907, combated the argument put forward by your Committee. They objected to holding the reserve in liquid gold on account of the loss of interest it would entail, and they said that if there was any certainty that

A FALL IN EXCHANGE

would be simultaneous with a marked depreciation in the value of gold securities in England, there might be justification for accepting a permanent loss of interest, but there was no necessity at that time to prepare for such a combination of circumstances. They further added that it was inconceivable that the sale of Council drafts should suddenly and totally cease for any appreciable period. Their restriction, they contended, would ordinarily tend to strengthen exchange and the assistance taken from the gold reserve would be gradually foreseen. Later on in 1907 your Committee again addressed the Government of India deprecating the half share of profits on coinage being allocated for the purchase of rolling stock. They pointed out that the gold standard reserve was formed for a definite object and that until the invested portion of this reserve had reached a very much larger figure there should be no attempt on the part of Government to divert funds for any other purpose. Government again refused to accept the recommendations put forward by your Chamber and stated that in view of the trade conditions then existing and the amount of sterling securites held in the gold standard reserve and with the amount of gold in the Currency Reserve and in the Treasuries, any danger of a fall in exchange was illusory. Now, Gentlemen, as you know, what the Government of India then described as "inconceivable" and "illusory" came about within six months after their letters were written and the confidence which the public had placed in the Government with regard to their ability to maintain exchange at 1s. 4d. was considerably shaken. I admit that the combination of circumstances was one which probably it was impossible to foresee, but seeing that the fund was formed solely for the purpose of maintaining the exchange value of the silver token rupee and seeing that the mercantile community, as represented by the Chambers, had strongly deprecated the allocation of any portion of it for other purposes and had advocated that it should be held in gold or readily realisable gold securities, it seems to me that the Government of India were incurring a serious responsibility in acting as they did in the face of this strongly expressed opinion. I do not think the question of interest is one that should be allowed to enter into this matter. The first consideration is security, and as events have turned out, it would have paid the Government of India to have followed the advice of the mercantile community and held its reserve in liquid gold instead of investing it in British securities which were by no means easily realisable when the crisis came. I do not think it is necessary to press this point further but I sincerely trust that the Government will now act upon the advice unanimously given by the mercantile community and build up the reserve on a solid basis and so restore the confidence of the public in their currency policy, a confidence which can hardly be said to exist to-day.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

As you will have seen from the Report, your Committee in reply to a question asked by the Government of India regarding the expediency of increasing the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve, strongly advocated that notes of all circles should be made legal tender for the three Presidency towns. At present owing to notes, with the exception of five rupee notes, only being legal tender in their own circles, they are very unpopular with the trading classes. I think that if Government would see their way to adopting our suggestion it would be a great facility to trade and tend to popularise notes very considerably. It is most desirable from every point of view, and although it may cost Government something, I think, as the Committee said, they would be amply repaid in the long run by the increased confidence in and the consequent use of Paper Currency instead of bullion.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Railways :—As usual, the subject of Railways is one of the most important which come before your Committee, and the most important matter in connection with this subject during the past year was the Report issued, early in the year, by the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration. I regret to say that your Committee, after carefully considering the report, decided not to address the Government on the subject; I regret it because I am of opinion that, seeing the interest this Chamber has always taken in Railway matters and their consistent advocacy of private enterprise in connection with the construction of Railways, it was clearly within their province to criticise the conclusions arrived at in that Report. As, however, your Committee did not see their way to address Government on the matter, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my own views.

In their Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the equipment of Indian Railways had been unequal to the requirements of traffic during the last few years and they recommended that the allotments for railway construction and equipment should be increased. The amounts they recommended to be devoted to the development and expansion of the Indian Railway system was 12 1-2 millions annually, of which five millions was to be raised in India, and this included one and a half millions representing half the profits on coinage They further recommended that the equipment and improvement of existing lines should take precedence of the construction of new lines. They pointed out that in their opinion the estimate that the existing 30,000 miles of railways in India would be increased within a short time to 100,000 miles was short of what would ultimately be found to be necessary in India and they were convinced that there would be fruitful fields for much reproductive expenditure on railways for many years to come. They also added that in their opinion the steady and even rapid development of railway system in India should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE NEEDED.

With these opinions I entirely concur, but it is when we come to the method as to how this development should be carried out that I disagree with the views held and recommendations made by the Committee. I feel strongly that the only way in which this development can be carried out in the near future is by the enlistment of private enterprise, as I consider that without that aid it will be impossible to increase the Railways at anything like the rate which is necessary in order to keep pace with the development of trade in this country and which the Committee in their report consider should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties. The Committee recommended that, as far as possible, trunk lines should own as well as construct all branch lines, from which I gather that they are opposed to private enterprise apart from the present trunk lines being allowed to take part in the construction of Railways in India. This, I cannot help thinking, if acted upon, would be a fatal mistake and seriously tend to retard the advancement of railway construction in this country. Owing to the increase of traffic which has already taken place, the present trunk lines are unable even now to cope with the existing traffic in a busy season. Though the aid of irrigation and the opening of branch lines traffic is rapidly developing still further and in a few years will be considerably more than it is at present. As you are aware, complaints as to want of wagons etc. have been very bitter during the last few years and it is only because we had a very poor season last year that we have not heard so much lately about it. It appears to me that in order to equip the existing trunk lines so as to enable them to cope with the existing traffic and that which is likely to be developed during the next few years, very large sums of money will have to be expended, and it is therefore difficult to see how the existing trunk lines are going to find the money for the feeder lines in addition to that

which will be necessary for their own development for many years to come. While, therefore, agreeing that greater powers should be given to the existing companies to enable them to raise funds for the extensions and improvement of their own systems, I feel strongly that everything should be done to encourage private enterprise to come forward and assist in the

CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER LINES,

either on the branch line terms by which they would be constructed and worked by the Parent Line or on terms by which they would be built and worked as separate concerns.

As I have already said, the Committee in their Report have given it as their opinion that there ought to be at least 100,000 miles of railway built in India during the next few years, and it would certainly appear that if this programme is to be carried out private enterprise must be enlisted, as otherwise, looking at the heavy demands there are now upon the funds at Government's disposal in connection with the existing lines, it will be impossible to carry out such a programme for many years to come. Your Chamber has repeatedly urged on Government the desirability of encouraging local private enterprise in this connection, and I would again point out, as I did two years ago, that in doing so Government would reap considerable benefit. It would, in the first place, enable feeder lines to be built long before they otherwise would be if they were to take their place in the Government programme, and seeing that Government always reserves to itself the right of purchase within so many years, it certainly seems that the sooner these lines are built the better it must be for Government. In the second place, by the construction of these lines more land would at once be brought under cultivation and this would mean an increased assessment for Government. In the third place, by building these lines with Rupee capital Government would afford the people of this country an opportunity of having a stake in the welfare and development of the country, which, from a political point of view, should be a great consideration to Government.

This third point also brings me to another and a very important matter in connection with this subject. I have already referred to the question of the gold standard reserve. We have seen, during the last two years, what was regarded by some as an impossibility, viz, the balance of trade going against India, become an accomplished fact and cause Government great difficulties in the matter of selling their Council drafts. It seems to me that anything which would increase these difficulties should be avoided if possible and that to ensure the stability of exchange, not only should there be, as I have just said, a strong reserve held in gold in this country but that everything should be done to reduce the gold indebtedness of this country. Should the recommendations of the Railway Committee be carried out and the 70,000 miles of railway still to be built be constructed by the trunk lines, or, in other words, by foreign capital, the gold indebtedness of this country would be seriously increased, and this is in my opinion one of the strongest arguments against adopting the recommendations of the Committee and in favour of the enlistment of private enterprise in this country. I trust therefore Government will give this matter their careful consideration and do what they can to encourage the construction of railways with Rupee capital.

Railway Board.—I think the changes which have been introduced in the constitution of the Board on the recommendation of the Railway Finance Committee were very desirable and have undoubtedly tended towards efficiency. Things have gone very much better this year than in any former year, and I think I am not wrong in saying that the commercial community have had every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Board during the past year.

TELEGRAPHS.

The year under review has been a very notable one in connection with the Telegraph Department. The reforms which were introduced in March last brought about a general strike of signallers in most of the towns in India. That the signallers had grievances and distinct ones must be admitted, but your Committee, after having the opportunity of discussing the whole situation with Mr. Newlands, the Government expert who was responsible for the reforms, came to the conclusion that the new regulations undoubtedly tended to efficiency and were far better for all concerned than the old ones. They therefore informed the Director General of Telegraphs that while they regretted the delays and temporary disorganisation, they were strongly of opinion that the regulations were very desirable in the interests of the public as well as the signallers themselves and thought that they should be carried out. At the same time, they sympathised with the signallers who, they considered, had not been treated with the consideration they might have been, and at an interview which was held between some of those on strike and two members of your Chamber, I promised the signallers on behalf of the Committee that if they would return to duty unconditionally and give the new system a fair trial your Committee would ask Government to reinstate all the men who had been dismissed and to revise the new shifts if they were found not to work satisfactorily. What your Committee felt was that while sympathising to a certain extent with the signallers, it was impossible for them to intercede for them with Government as long as they were out on strike, more especially as they considered that the proposed regulations, though possibly requiring some modifications, were undoubtedly far superior to those formerly in force. The Bombay signallers did not accept the offer of your Committee, but, as a matter of fact, a settlement was arrived at on similar lines shortly afterwards and work resumed. I have every reason to believe that the new regulations have been found to work satisfactorily with the modifications which have been made and the services now are far more efficient than they have ever been before and likely to become more so in the near future. I think every credit, is due to Mr. Newlands for the excellent results attained.

Sunday work has been very much limited and this must be considerable relief to the staff. The rates also have been considerably reduced and two classes instituted in place of the three that formerly existed.

Altogether the year under review has been a very notable one in connection with the Telegraph Department and I think the Government of India and especially the Department of Commerce and Industry deserve the best thanks of the mercantile community for the great improvements brought about and the benefits granted to the public, both in respect of rates and general efficiency, but I must confess that I consider the rate for each additional word in the express messages should be 1 anna and not 2 annas. Either the minimum cost should be Rs. 1-8-0 for 12 words and 2 annas each additional word as recommended by the Upper India Chamber and supported by us, or it should be 12 annas for 12 words and 1 anna for each additional word. The present arrangement appears to be of the nature of a compromise but one which does not meet with favour.

PORT TRUST.

Work at the new Dock has progressed satisfactorily during the past year and I hope it will be completed within the contract time. The work undertaken by the Port Trust in connection with this and the proposed new arrangements for dealing with all traffic on the eastern side of the island came before your Committee early in the year when the Port Trustees invited their opinion as to whether the scheme of the proposed railway facilities in connection with the new Docks was adequate. As you will see from the Report, your Committee felt very strongly that if the scheme was to be a success it was very necessary that it should receive the hearty co-operation of both the Railway Companies running into Bombay, and to ensure this object they recommended Government that both the Railways should be represented on the Port Trust. We as a Chamber must look at the matter from an entirely trade point of view, and what we should aim at is getting the greatest facilities for dealing with trade on as cheap terms as possible. This is especially so in view of the keen competition we have to experience both from Calcutta and Karachi, and seeing that under the new arrangements the whole traffic in the Docks is to be dealt with by railway wagons, it is most desirable that both the Railway Companies and the Port Trust should work harmoniously together as friction always must mean loss in every sense of the word. There should be no difficulty about this as they have a common object in the development of trade, but I am afraid it must be admitted that there has been considerable friction during the last few years which has certainly not tended to facilitate trade. I understand however that the main points of difference between the G.I.P. and the Port Trust have now been settled and I trust matters will work quite smoothly in future.

DOCK RAILWAYS.

The question of railway communications in the Docks themselves is one of the greatest importance to the trade and as the Port Trustees have promised to submit the plans to the Chamber when they are ready I hope we shall have an opportunity of considering them during the next few months. In this connection I would again press the necessity of an over-bridge at Waree Bunder. It seems to me a perfect scandal that the construction of this bridge has been so long delayed. The amount of traffic between the north of the island and the Dock through Mazagon is enormous and it is a marvel to me that the public have stood the delay in constructing this over-bridge for the time they have done. It is difficult to speak calmly of the inconvenience caused by the present level crossings and the narrowness of D'Lima Street. Now that it is finally decided that there is to be a permanent connection between the Waree Bunder yard and the harbour railway, the necessity for an over-bridge cannot be denied and I trust Government will take steps to see that its construction is not further delayed.

Before leaving the subject of the Docks I should like to express my appreciation of the large schemes now being carried out by the Port Trust, all of which owe their initiation to the Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes. I do not think we quite realize how much we owe to him for his foresight in realizing and providing for the future requirements of this city. The generations which follow us will probably appreciate it better than we his contemporaries do, but of one thing I am certain and that is, when the history of Bombay comes to be written Sir Walter Hughes's name will stand out prominently in this generation as one who, looking into the future, devoted all his energies to make provision for the expansion of trade which he realized probably better than most of his contemporaries was bound to come.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The last matter to which I wish to refer is that of higher commercial education. It will be seen from the Report what led up to Prof. Lees-Smith's visit to India and how your Committee supported it. I think that the lectures given by Prof. Lees-Smith have demonstrated fully the desirability, in fact the necessity, of the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in our University. The example given us by London and other cities in England should certainly be followed by us in Bombay. Till quite recently, while men were willing to spend large sums in the education of their sons in order to fit them for professions, they did not think any particular training was necessary in regard to a mercantile career. Now a change has come in this respect and I think it is generally recognised that the man who is going to have a mercantile career requires just as careful and special training for it as if he were going to take up one of the professions. If, therefore, we wish the future generations of our mercantile community to be properly equipped for their life work, we ought to endeavour to develop and improve commercial education in this country as soon as possible. Prof. Lees-Smith pointed out in his address to this Chamber that in order to provide properly qualified professors it would be necessary to send men home from here to be trained, as trained teachers did not exist in India, and Sir John Muir-Mackenzie pointed out that we must not look to Government to pay the cost of such training. I quite agree that as it is the mercantile community who benefit by this training they should be prepared to bear its expense and I hope this Chamber will see their way to support the scheme heartily and contribute towards the expenses. Possibly the best way would be for the Chamber to undertake to provide funds for one of these Scholarships of £200 a year for three years.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCE.

Before sitting down I should like to say how pleased we are to have Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. Jenkins, Sir Walter Hughes and other representatives of Government and Mr L. R. W. Forrest a former Chairman of the Chamber with us this afternoon. The Bombay Government have always shown their willingness to help commerce and private enterprize in every way and whenever this Chamber had occasion to make a representation to them it has been received most sympathetically. This has been particularly the case during the past few years and I can say from my own knowledge that it is largely due to the personal interest taken by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie in commercial matters and that we have largely to thank him for the present close relations between Government and the Chamber. While speaking of our relations with Government I should not forget to express our thanks to Mr. Harvey, the Member for Commerce and Industry, for the keen interest he takes in all our commercial matters and the manner in which he is always ready to help us in every way possible. I consider his appointment to succeed Mr. Finlay was the best that Government could have made. And now, Gentlemen, I have finished. There are many other subjects I should have liked to have referred to but I realize that your patience must have a limit, so I prefer to stop before it is exhausted. The subjects I have referred to and the Report before you will give you an idea of the work performed by your Committee and I can only trust your verdict will be that we have merited the confidence you placed in us when you elected us as your Committee at the beginning of last year. I now propose the adoption of the Report.

Mr. H. C. Wright seconded the proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN-ELECT.

Supporting the motion Mr. C. H. Armstrong said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is usual on this occasion for the incoming Chairman to make a few remarks on the report of the outgoing Committee and I feel sure I am echoing the views of all the members of this Chamber when I say that the Report now submitted is a most interesting and instructive one. Our best thanks are due therefore to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and outgoing Committee for the good work they have done for us during the past year. In a very interesting speech Mr. Procter has fully reviewed the year's work and as I have no criticisms to offer on the Report there is little left for me to say. I would however refer to one subject he has touched upon and that is the very sad and unfortunate death of our late Assistant Secretary, Mr. Michael, whose loss I also very much deplore. On two occasions whilst I was Chairman Mr. Michael acted as Secretary and I was greatly struck with his excellent memory, his capacity and willingness for work and his keen interest in all Chamber matters. I quite approve of the donation from the Chambers funds for the benefit of the family and am glad that by collections from members and contributions from affiliated Associations a handsome sum was raised for the widow and children.

Although I have no criticisms to offer on the Report I must express disappointment at one item. The fault does not lie, however, with the Committee who did their very utmost in the matter, but with the Government of India who appear to me to have arrived at a rather unfortunate conclusion. The question I refer to is dealt with on pages 99 and 100, and has reference to the indication of the country of origin on foreign imported goods. This question was brought into prominence by a debate on the subject at the first Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce in January 1905. I have turned up the records and find that it was clearly stated that one objection to the country of origin on foreign importations was that trade in continental goods was being lost to resident British merchants. I am not speaking with any feeling of rivalry against those who have secured the trade. I am merely stating a fact. The suggestion then made was that foreign goods should be marked in a general way "made abroad" or "foreign produce", and the Government of India accepted this view of the matter. But when it came to drafting rules it was found that under the Act if the name of a British firm appears on goods—and for various reasons this is generally necessary—the name of the country of origin must also appear. We are thus by this ruling which penalizes us against a foreign shipper in a worse position than we were before, and I think it will be a pity if the matter is allowed to remain where it is. Whatever may have been the advantages of the Merchandise Marks Act the stamping of the country of origin has hardly been one of them, for it has splendidly advertised foreign supplies and Great Britain has been the sufferer.

G. I. P. AND THE PORT TRUST.

Mr. Procter has referred to an important Conference held about three weeks ago to settle difficulties which had arisen between the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway. The result I understand is likely to be quite satisfactory to the commercial community. The active participation of the Railways in the work of the Trust is to be welcomed only if their representative work is in complete harmony with the Trust for the benefit of the trade of the Port. Anything in the nature of rivalry we must strongly discountenance, for if money is spent on rival schemes the trade of the Port will have to pay the cost by increased charges and this we must always fight against. The scheme of extension which has been so well and boldly planned by the Chairman of the Port Trust can now I hope be vigorously proceeded with, and I look forward to the time when Mazagon-Sewree will be one of the busiest places in Bombay, and when, speaking generally, all traffic to and from the Docks will pass by rail through the Port Trust depot.

The present financial position, more especially as it affects the stability of exchange is a subject I would also briefly touch upon. I am no alarmist, for I am confident that Government can and will and indeed must support the one and a half penny rupee. The present position is however very different to what was expected,—a prospect of further sales of sterling bills on London with only a moderate sum of gold securities in the standard reserve, the remainder being silver or silver rupees. The position is being carefully and rather anxiously watched but I think it is felt that Government are alive to the situation. It is perhaps a poor satisfaction to feel that the commercial community in their recent protest against the utilisation of half the profits of coinage for railway purposes were absolutely correct. At any rate when prosperity comes again we must see to it that coinage profits are not again tampered with and that a much larger sum is accumulated than at one time the official world thought necessary.

AN AUTOMATIC SYSTEM.

But, Gentlemen, a point for consideration is this—Have we got a really sound monetary system? Is it or should it be a part of the duty of Government to regulate exchange? Surely not! The present system may do as a makeshift notwithstanding its disadvantages and risks but a sound system is an automatic one in keeping with the practice more or less followed in other gold standard countries, and this is a point we ought to keep well in mind.

Gentlemen, an incoming Chairman has no programme to put forward but there are two or three current matters I would briefly allude to before I sit down. The first is with reference to the present position of the commercial community in Bombay as regards questions of railway police, developments and so forth. To whom are we now to go for expert information and advice? for the Board has left us without an expert representative. The post of Consulting Engineer to Government has been abolished and with the departure of Mr. Scovell the position of Secretary to Government in the Railway branch has also I understand ceased. How then is our work likely to progress? We have large railway interests on this side of India, extensions are proceeding, further developments are projected, the Port Trust is about to undertake the responsibilities of a railway,—and the Railway Board is in Calcutta! Surely it is not right that Bombay should be left to muddle along in the best way it can. The present arrangements can never I imagine be satisfactory and will, I should think, be as inconvenient to our Government as it is likely to be to us. This is a question, Gentlemen, we must not lose sight of, as the present arrangement must cause delay, inconvenience and no doubt constant misunderstandings.

CHANGE AT THE CUSTOMS.

My second point is the change just announced in the Commissionership of Customs, Salt and Abkari which has been a good deal discussed in the last few days. My object in alluding to the question at this meeting is merely to impress on Government the reasons we strongly urged two years ago when Mr. Cadell was removed from the post of Collector of Customs, that in all Custom matters we desire as far as possible continuity of service by men who are thoroughly well versed in the work.

The reasons for the present change have not been stated, but from a commercial point of view we do not seem likely to gain in efficiency by the removal of an experienced officer. Speaking generally it is very necessary that we should have confidence in our Customs Collectors and Commissioners, and length of service is therefore from this and every other point of view, in our opinion, most necessary.

Thirdly and lastly there is the question of the purchasing of stores by Government which I believe is likely to come to the front again shortly. The contention still is that local industries are not given a fair share and this I believe is a fact.

May I express a hope, Gentlemen, that at this time next year our Report may be as satisfactory as the one we are now considering.

I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Mr. A. M. Todd said he was afraid that they could not expect any improvement in water supply for some six years, first of all because it took some time to lay down supply pipes and it was an expansive matter which would cost about a crore of rupees; further at present they had no head of the Water Department.

MR. JEVANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Jevandas Pitamber observed:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition for the adoption of the report and while doing so I wish to make a few remarks. From the report laid before us we find that this Chamber has, during the year under review, dealt with several important questions including the proposed introduction of new half anna coin, registration of partnership, Merchandise Marks Act, etc., as also minor questions relating to loading of steamers and disorganization in Docks. I have not the presumption to claim any special knowledge on all these subjects, but as regards the so-called disorganization in Docks I may be permitted to say a few words.

DISORGANIZATION IN DOCKS.

I have carefully read in the report before us several suggestions from the Chamber to the dock-managers and others at the docks and although our firm had occasions to complain for delay in loading steamers, I must say, in justice to the Dock authorities that they are doing their level best to make the most of the limited area of space at their disposal. The fault is not with them but the present docks, as you all know, are but too inadequate for the requirements of our trade. All these difficulties will be obviated when the new docks will be in working order.

Gentlemen, I have carefully gone over the report and I notice with regret that the Chamber seems to have given up with despair the agitation about getting the Income Tax, that most irksome tax, abolished. It is true the efforts of the Chamber during the past in connection with the matter have not been quite successful. It is suggested in some quarters that the income tax is the only proper tax as it touches the pockets of the rich and poor equally in proportion to their income. It sounds very well on paper. It is true in the case of those who have fixed incomes. It is true in the case of salaried people. But merchants are put to a great disadvantage. Their income is not fixed. Take for instance a concrete case. "A" earns in one year say Rs. 12,000 and pays Rs. 300 as income tax at 2 1-2 per cent; second year his income is Rs. 20,000 and he pays Rs. 500 as income tax; the third year he suffers a loss of Rs. 18,000 and consequently he pays no income tax that year; fourth, year his income is Rs. 16,000 and he pays Rs. 400 as his tax at 2 1-2 per cent; the fifth year he loses Rs. 22,000; thus at the end of five years A's net income is Rs 8,000 while he has paid Rs. 1,200 as his income tax during these five years viz 15 per cent! Thus the income tax which is ostensibly levied at 2½ per cent. amounts to 15 per cent. It is possible in some cases it might even come to a higher percentage and there is nothing to be surprised at if some of the firms should find at the end of a longer period that there is no surplus left for them but that they laboured solely for the benefit of the Income Tax office.

A VAXATIOUS TAX.

I say therefore it is merchants and merchant only who are the real sufferers; and therefore it is incumbent on the Chamber of Commerce to continue the agitation in this matter to protect their interests. Of all the modes of taxation that of a direct tax is the worst, and income tax being a direct tax is felt to be oppressive and unequal. The question of Income Tax was discussed by the First Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, held in Calcutta in January 1905, where our Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong moved the resolution for the abolition of this tax and in the course of his speech he said "The question whether the Government of India can do without the revenue now derived from it is of course another matter. If it cannot there are other sources of indirect taxation which are open to them and under which every member of the community would pay according to the quantity he consumes of the article taxed. He then goes on to say: "The point we have to decide to-day is as to whether Government are justified in continuing a tax, which, from all I can remember and from all I read, was admittedly put on in a time of emergency under a half promise that when the financial position of the country improved, the remission of the tax would be put in the first rank, and I claim, Gentlemen, that the time has come or in fact that it came sometime ago, when the undertaking of 1886 should be fulfilled." These are the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong and I have not the least doubt, that he as the Chairman of this Chamber, assisted by my friend Mr. Wardlow Wilson, as Deputy Chairman, will, during the course of the ensuing year, do his best and leave no stone unturned to get this unpopular and vaxatious tax abolished. Gentlemen, the year under review is a year of great historical importance.

A GREAT YEAR.

It is a year in which His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to confirm the promises and pledges given by the late lamented Queen Victoria, to the Princes and people of India in the famous Proclamation of 1858 which is rightly regarded as the Magna Charta for the people of India. It is a year in which important political reforms have been announced by the Secretary of State for India. It is a year in which a National Congress based on constitutional principles and methods met at Madras for the first time. It is a year in which, through the instrumentality of our most sympathetic Governor, a series of lectures on Commercial Education were arranged and delivered for the first time by Prof. Lees Smith, of the London School of Economics and Political Science. It is also a year during which through the instrumentality of our popular Governor, the first Medical Congress met at Bombay. Important as all these matters are, I will not take up your time by discussing the importance of each of them. I will be content to say only a few words as regards one of these subjects. It is about the political reforms proposed by the Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley better known as Mr. John Morley, the disciple of Mr. Gladstone, has risen equal to the occasion and more than fulfilled the expectations raised of him. These reforms have met with the unqualified approval of all educated Indians. When these reforms are put in practice, India will enter upon a new era of material, moral and political progress.

The report was unanimously adopted.

SIR J. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie, who was asked to address the meeting, first thanked the Chamber for the complimentary references to himself and other representatives of Government, contained in the Chairman's speech. It indicated some recognition that the Government and its officers were taking a real, genuine and keen interest in the trade of Bombay. Nothing surprised him more than the compliment that Mr. Procter paid to him (the speaker.) It would be entirely wrong for him to allocate to himself exclusive merit in the matter. He had only done exactly the same as all other officials associated with the Government. There was not one of them who did not desire to to make himself accessible and ready to hear representations and to give the best of his time and brains to helping the trade of Bombay (Applause.) He remarked that in listening to speeches he often was somewhat at a loss to know whether the Government of Bombay or the Government of India was meant and he asked them to remember that the powers of the latter in comparison were very circumscribed. Regarding the Volunteers the only intimation he had had was a private one that the Parsees would like to become volunteers. He had heard nothing of the drill hall or of the range.

The Chairman:—It was sent to the Government of India.

Sir J. Muir Mackenzie added, that whenever anything on the subject went to the Government of India he hoped it would be sent through the Government of Bombay, so that they might give their support to the purpose of the Chamber (Applause.) He agreed that if the railways were to be developed in any way commensurate with the needs of the country, private enterprize must be called in. The Bombay Government was entirely in accord with his view and had lost no opportunity of urging their views on the Government of India. He (the speaker) was an enthusiastic supporter of feeder lines, and he was glad to think that not one or two such lines would have been instituted while he had the fortune to hold office. As regarded the Railway Board he could not refrain from bearing testimony by his own experience to the extraordinary quickness, sympathy and ability of Sir T. R. Wynne. His activity was marvellous. One day he was on one side of India and the next day the other—always for the purpose of settling some business. He was pleased to think that the Port Trust difficulty was coming to a conclusion. He wished they could be unanimous on all points, but he certainly did not despair of seeing the few items which were yet outstanding satisfactorily settled. That result would be largely due to the extraordinary ability of Sir T. R. Wynne and while on this subject he could not refrain from alluding to the masterly manner in which His Excellency the Governor conducted the meeting. He got through the business in a minimum of time and there was not the semblance of friction. With regard to commercial education he was glad to hear no dissentient voice when Mr. Procter said that for the greater part of the funds they must look to the commercial community. Unfortunately they had had a set back and no longer received so much money from Government for this purpose.

COTTON EXCISE DUES.

The Cotton Excise dues was flung at him at the last annual meeting, and this time though they had not been flung, they had been gracefully cast at him (Laughter). But the Bombay Government had no lien on those dues. Their proceeds were entirely imperial and the Bombay Government had at its disposal for all purposes only such shares of revenue and cash as the Government might allocate to it after considering a statement of their estimated expenditure. Therefore when they had asked the Government of Bombay to give so much for commercial education or any other object they would remember that the Government could not raise money for the purpose and had to work with the funds placed at their disposal. As far as the Cotton Excise dues were concerned their retention or abolition was a matter in which the Bombay Government were in no way concerned. That rested with no less a person than His Majesty's Secretary of State, but he could assure them that no one would be more pleased than would the Government of Bombay to see the removal of this unpopular impost.

He would finally refer to the delicate matter of the Commissioner of Customs. He thought it must be recognised that the Government had a great many matters to consider in making its various appointments. He could tell them that the Government earnestly considered the inadvisibility of making changes either here or anywhere else when it distributed various Commissioners. As regards the gentleman who was going to assume the Commissionership he would remind them that for a long time he was in Customs work. He performed his duties exceedingly well and there were few men who had been more popular. He (the speaker was certain that when he came back he would give the greatest satisfaction.

The following resolutions were then carried:—

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Wilson, C. I. E. seconded by Mr. N. S. Glazebrooke, that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Greaves and seconded by Mr. A. P. Stewart that the following gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1909:—Messrs. J. Black, D. Carmichael, W. L. Graham, J. N. Metaxa, F. T. Rickards, H. Uehlinger C. H. Wilson, C. I. E.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1908.

Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 37th audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908 showing net profit of dyeworks for the year of Rs. 1,79,440-15-8, spining mills Rs. 42,257-8-8, total Rs. 2,21,698-8-4, which with the previous balance of Rs. 387-6-7, amounts to total Rs. 2,22,085-14-11 Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid the 44th ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1908 on 4,800 shares at Rs. 12-8 per share absorbing Rs. 60,000 and have also transferred to machinery deterioration fund Rs. 16,166-3-7, repairs fund Rs. 17,7-9-4-0, preliminary and sundry charges account Rs. 44,000, total Rs. 1,37,925-7-7, leaving a nett balance of total Rs. 84,160-7-5.

Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 per share on the original 4,800 shares absorbing Rs. 84,000 and to carry Rs. 160-7-4 to this year's account. Your directors beg to report that as sanctioned by the Special Resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th July 1908 and confirmed at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting held on the 12th August 1908, they offered to the existing shareholders of the Company the new issue of 2,400 shares at Rs. 500 per share and the shareholders had taken up 2,048 shares leaving 352 shares unissued. Your directors therefore did not think it advisable to offer to the public this small number of the remaining shares. The premium received on the 2048 shares issued, viz, Rs. 5,12,000, your directors have transferred to the reserve fund account.

Your directors beg to report that your spring mills started to work on the 2nd day of May 1908 but it was nearly the end of October before the mills was fully at work with 32,280 spindles and 630 looms. Your directors trust that the profit of the spring mill as shown in the profit and loss account for the period will be considered satisfactory taking into account the heavy initial outlay of starting the mill.

Your directors have with a view to make this mill work more economically ordered out further 5,380 spindles and 348 looms from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, and they expect to receive them shortly and put to work.

Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years set aside Rs. 10,341-11-11 to Fire Insurance Fund Account the amount of discount on premium recovered from the Insurance Companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances at your dyeworks and spring mills.

Your dyeworks including buildings, plant and stock, are insured for the sum of Rs. 17,26,000, your spring mills property is insured as follows: mill and other buildings Rs. 7,84,500, machinery, sundries, accessories &c. Rs. 23,25,500, stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores &c. Rs. 10,07,500, total Rs. 41,17,500, Profits and fixed charges for your dyeworks have been insured for a period of 12 months from 12th April 1908 for £20,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. Your directors had not insured during the last year profits and fixed charges for your spring mills which they intend to do this year.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Arrival in London.

Dr. Sven Hedin arrived in England in order to fulfil lecturing engagements in London and the provinces, which will occupy him for a month. When he landed at Queenborough the explorer, who is accompanied by two sisters, looked in the best of health. Sunburnt and fit, he appeared none the worse for the hardships and perils encountered during a journey which from, first to last extended over three years.

AT THE SAVAGE CLUB.

Dr. Sven Hedin was the guest of the Savage Club on Saturday night, Feb. 6, when Lord Alverstone presided. Summing up his views of the Tibetans, Dr. Hedin said:—"Tibet is a very nice country, and the people have been very kind to me. It is a great mistake to suppose that they are hostile. I never found any sign of hositility. Even when they ask you to leave the country they do it in such a pleasant manner that one is almost glad to go. They are always polite and attentive." He added that not only were the Chinese and the Tibetans opposed to his entering into the country, but the Liberal Government had closed the frontier on the Indian side. Dr. Sven Hedin was unanimously elected an honorary life member of the Club.

AT THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Sven Hedin lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on Feb. 9, Major Leonard Darwin presiding, on his journey through Tibet. The main lines of the famous explorer's journey are already known so that, to some extent he was going over ground with which his auditors were familiar but many of the details given by Dr. Hedin were new and exceedingly picturesque.

He began by a discription of the physical features of the great unknown land of Tibet. The whole country, he said, was like a sea, the gigantic waves of which, driven up by northern or southern winds, has been changed into stone in the moment of their worst fury. He left Leh on Aug. 17, 1906, with the strongest caravan he had ever had; twenty five men Ladakis, ninety-seven ponies and mules, and thirty ponies hired for the first month, Of the animals, only six came through. On the heights of the Bukamangna Range they lost nine mules in one day, but to the south the country became more and more hospitable with plenty of grass and water. After eighty-three days' loneliness, they found the first nomads, and then they passed black tents almost every day. They reached Shigatse on Feb. 5, 1907.

A problem that interested him specially was to find the source of the Brahmaputra. It was a proud feeling to stand at the very three-headed source of the magnificent river that went out in the ocean near Calcutta—Brahma's son, famous from the ancient history of India. But, perhaps, it was still more wonderful, some time later on, to camp over a night at the little rock from which the Indus came out as an abundant spring, growing bigger and bigger by-and-by on its adventurous way down through the mountains, singing its eternal songs between the rocks—the same melodies as in the Macedonian's time.

After various repulses from the Tibetans, Dr. Hedin decided to go round again, to enter the Chang-tang from the north, and cross the whole of Tibet diagonally once more. They left Durguk on Dec. 7, and the journey that began was the hardest he had ever made. The whole way was perfectly full of dead ponies. At one place, during two hours ride he reckoned sixty-three. At several places he passed heaps of boxes and big packets of silk left by caravans that had lost all their animals. It was a real Via Dolorosa. They passed an abandoned man, who had got both hands and feet frozen on the Kara-korum. The fingers were literally falling off. In the beginning of January they lost themselves in a labyrinth of mountains, passes, and valleys, all belonging to the Upper Kara kash-darys, going down to Eastern Turkestan. It was like a funeral procession. Every day took a mule or a pony, sometimes two. All boxes, read books, and other unnecessary things were used as firewood. On Jan. 18 they had lost one-fourth of the caravan.

Now began a storm that went on for weeks without interruption and killed all the weaker animals. Heaps of snow came down, and they proceeded hopelessly, slowly, through two feet of snow, sometimes three. Nothing could be seen. At the western end of Sgemen-tso he thought they should be snowed in for the rest of the winter. During sixty-three days they did not see a man. Now all his European clothes were burned, and he appeared in disguise, quite like the other Ladakis. So they reached the district of Nagrong, with two storehouses and a big temple tent, belonging to the Gertse Pun. From there the ground was excellent an open latitudinal valley; but there was still much snow and the storm went on. He had to paint his face and hands black every morning, but he could never get so dirty as the Ladakis. They had passed Kinchen-la, and camped in a valley going down to Raga Tasam on April 27, when they saw eight men leading their ponies and coming down from the pass.

These were the armed Tibetans searching for Dr. Hedin, and the explorer revealed his identity. He had a delicious feeling of freedom, he said, now that he was caught again by the Tibetans. He was no longer a prisoner in his own tent. He did not need any more to paint himself black as a Morian. He would wash—well, he would not tell what the water looked like after the first bath!

Lord Morley, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said Dr. Hedin had given them a remarkable account of a remarkable geographical achievement. He had shown himself to be a man of pity, with a sense of justice and good temper in him—qualities which would save explorers a great deal of trouble if they emulated the lecturer. There had been no bloodshed in any of his explorations, and nowhere had he raised any ill-will. The British Government thought it inexpedient for Dr. Hedin to approach Tibet from India. He (Lord Morley) thought much that had been said that night justified that decision, but whether the decision was right or wrong, Dr. Hedin had had his revenge that night. He was glad to be able to congratulate Dr. Hedin upon his great exploits despite that decision. Tibet, not many years ago, was the subject of warm political controversy, and might be so again. If they then went to Dr. Hedin for information, they would know that whatever he told them came from a man of scrupulous integrity and of enormous industry in investigating all the phenomena before him. They were glad to have met such a man face to face.

Sir Henry Trotter seconded, and the vote was accorded enthusiastically.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Government Proposals.

A MEETING of the members of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Convocation Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

The Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees on several successful candidates at the last University examinations. After the degrees were conferred the Senate proceeded to consider the desirability of so modifying regulation 24 of the new regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws as to permit of the Second LL.B. Examination being held under the old regulations for the last time in April 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the following be added to that rule:—"and April 1909 respectively. Candidates entitled to any exemption under Regulation 11 of the old Regulations and who do not avail themselves of the same at the Second LL.B. Examination held in April 1909, as well as candidates failing on the whole examination at the Second LL.B. Examination of April 1909 will not thereafter be entitled to the benefit of the said Regulation: provided however that candidates appearing at the Second LL.B. Examination in April 1909 and obtaining 33 per cent. of the full marks in each of the papers on the law of Contracts and Torts and the Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure and 50 per cent. of the total of the full marks in both the papers shall be declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination under the new Regulations."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal moved an amendment suggesting that the examination be held in November instead of April.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale seconded the amendment.

On a devision the amendment was lost and the original motion was carried by a majority.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Government letter suggesting that radical changes were necessary if the teaching of Science and higher education generally were to be brought into harmony with modern requirements.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate: "That a Committee of the Senate consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and report on the proposals put forward by Government in their letter No. 3060, Educational Department, dated 18th December 1908; and that the Committee be requested to consider first of all the proposals contained in paragraph 7 and submit their recommendations thereon to the Senate at as early a date as possible: The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Rev Dr Mackichan, the Rev F Dreckmann, Principal A L Covernton, Principal R P Paranjpye, the Rev Dr R Scott, Mr K Natrajan, Major A Street, Dr N F Surveyor, Dr. Harold H Mann, Prof T. K. Gajjar, and the Registrar.

In support of his proposition the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said that he was told that some gentlemen had found the difficulty in the words "as recommended by the Syndicate" on the ground that the names of the Committee proposed by him were not recommended by the Syndicate. The Syndicate had recommended that the matter be referred to a Committee and it was proposed to name the Committee at the meeting. But he thought that if the Chairman of the meeting might not allow the mentioning of names as a verbal correction in the proposition he mentioned the names while giving notice of the motion to the Registrar. He regretted that by an oversight the proposition was not divided into two parts, so as to indicate separately what was exactly recommended by the Syndicate. But those who had given notice of their intention to move amendments to his proposition could, however, move their amendments without any difficulty as to the point of order. Some time ago the Syndicate had got into serious trouble because they had drafted the reply to be sent to a Government letter addressed to the Senate. Many members of the Senate on that occasion thought that the drafting of the reply should have been left to a Committee of the Senate. Therefore in the present instance they had done so. There was at least one member of the Senate who thought it should be considered by the Syndicate and had given a notice to move that the consideration of the Government letter should be left to the Syndicate. If that amendment was carried the question would remain undecided for the Syndicate. Mr. Sharp trusted that his proposition would be carried as it stood. Among the names proposed by him there were two representatives of the Faculty of Law, two of that of the Medicine, two of that of the Engineering and six of that of the Arts. He had then put the Vice-Chancellor and himself on the Committee-making fourteen in all. He knew that gentlemen in Bombay were very willing to serve on a Committee but on the whole he considered fourteen was an adequate number. There was a complaint to the effect that among the names proposed there were no representatives of the schools. Well, on that account he would not object to Mr. Bhanda and Mr. Ranade being added to the Committee. But by accepting these two names he did not for a moment admit that he himself did not represent schools. He did not think other amendments proposing additional names to the Committee need be accepted. There were ten additional names proposed which he thought was a very large number to be added to a Committee which originally was asked to compose of only fourteen. He would then say as to what was expected from this Committee. The proposals in

DINIZULU'S TRIAL.

ARREST OF DINIZULU'S CHIEF INDUNAS.

Greytown, January 28.

The trial of Dinizulu was continued here to-day. Nearly all the morning was occupied by the Attorney-General in cross examination of Dinizulu respecting the identification of guns.

Mr. Carter, examining a gun given to Cetewayo, noted that the hammers were of different pattern, and obviously one of them had been changed. Dinuzulu declared that it was the first time to-day that he knew of such an alteration adding that his father's gun would not be used for committing crimes of the sort mentioned.

Dinizulu denied that the natives hid guns on his instructions, or that Zulus spoke to him on the subject. Accused said he had heard it alleged that Vice was killed with one of his guns. Asked why he allowed Mangati to return to his kraal, Dinizulu said he considered that such an act would result in the saving of others, as he thought that Mangati would spread the information to the rebels that Dinizulu had nothing to do with the impi, and such procedure would eventually lead to a general surrender.

Dinizulu further cross-examined, said he told Mangati that he did not want to fight white people. He considered that Siganandа had seditious intentions when he stigmatised witness as a coward and asked for a gun.

Dinizulu stated that he had nothing to do with Siganandа, except that the latter looked after Cetewayo's grave. It was no concern of his whether Siganandа was loyal unless the Government had requested witness to assist the authorities. He denied sending Malibi to Siganandа on a special errand, and also denied all knowledge of the murder of Gence. The case was again adjourned.

The Registrar states that Dinizulu's trial will probably not quite have closed by that time. The Attorney-General is expected to complete his cross-examination to-morrow.

THE RAND AS A REFUGE.

Greytown, January 29.

Dinizulu was cross-examined to-day regarding Inspector Fairlie's arrival at Usutu with the police force. He said that Inspector Fairlie was angry because the arrival of the police had not been announced, thus causing alarm at the kraal. Inspector Fairlie discussed with witness Sitshitshilis murder. Later on witness wrote to Miss Colenso to the effect that the person who shot that chief would not be discovered, because the murderer would run away. Dinizulu said he did not know the murderer had taken refuge at his kraal. Asked why, if he knew nothing about the murderer, he could state in the letter that the murderer had gone to the Transvaal, Dinizulu replied that he assumed that all the natives who committed wrongs went to Johannesburg.

Questioned regarding the interview with the Governor, Sir H. MacCallum, Dinizulu admitted that he did not tell everything he knew to the Governor, because "he had expected the Governor would have opened his heart more than he did."

Cross-examined regarding guns and ammunition, Dinuzulu said he received 10 per cent. on cattle which he obtained by raiding during the Boer War. The Attorney-General suggested that the witness in addition received 10 per cent. of the guns, whilst not admitting that such was the case, Dinuzulu said that when natives brought in guns, Colonel Bottomly told them they could retain the weapons.

It appeared that on the initial raid Dinuzulu and his men, but not on subsequent occasions. This was owing to incapacity, through a fall from a horse. Dinuzulu admitted that he only sent rebels to the authorities when he learned that Ambata's wife had left Usutu, and that the fact of his sheltering her would become known.

DINUZULU EXAMINED BY THE COURT.

Greytown, February 1.

Dinuzulu's cross-examination was continued to-day.

Regarding several points raised, the witness stated that his illness prior to his surrender caused him to have no definite information regarding many accidental happenings at Usutu. He explained that a large number of the guns which he had identified were obtained during the Boer war.

After asking a number of other questions, the Attorney General closed his cross-examination.

Dinuzulu was then re-examined by Mr. Schreiner. In the course of his evidence, Dinuzulu said that he wrote a letter to Miss Colenso in which the following passage occurred:—"Supposing a person aware of these people in the bush, in what manner he give them up without their being burnt up? This is a secret between you and me."

Dinuzulu denied having employed Jantoni as a spy on the European troops during the rebellion.

After these points had been dealt with, the re-examination was closed.

The Judge President then subjected Dinuzulu to a searching examination. In reply to his Lordship's questions, Dinuzulu admitted that he could not explain why Bambata's wife, daughter and son would say that there was a meeting at Usutu after dark with himself and Bambata. He was unable to suggest why such a story should have been invented, seeing that he fed and treated Bambata's family well.

Dinuzulu further admitted that it would have been impossible for Bambata to come to Usutu on the second occasion without his knowing about such a visit.

The Judge President: Bambata's wife and children both say he did come. Is that an invention? Dinuzulu, replied that it was.

Replying to other questions, Dinuzulu said it was true that Bambata's wife ran away from his kraal when she heard that he had given instructions about the rebels, and after he had sent six rebels to Nangoma she did make a statement to the Magistrate of what had happened to her, but witness could not understand why she did that.

Dinuzulu denied that he complained to Mangati about the absence of the impi.

Questioned about Cakijana, Dinuzulu said he did not remember whether he questioned him about the gun incident.

The Judge President: "Surely you must have been aware that you might be put into grave trouble by what Bambata said and did."

Dinuzulu: "I have forgotten. I will not say I did not ask him.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned.

WHY BAMBATA WAS EXILED.

Greytown, February 2.

At the trial of Dinuzulu this morning, the accused replying to the Judge President, said he made a mistake when he asked for an inquiry in connection with unregistered guns in Zululand owned by natives.

The Judge President: "You could not possibly have been sincere when you asked to be confronted with the people who said there were unregistered guns."

Dinuzulu: "I was sincere."

The Judge President: "But you were complaining that people said there were unregistered guns."

Dinuzulu denied that Mgwago told him he could not be a chief if he gave up his people.

Replying to Mr. Justice Boshoff, Dinuzulu said he did not think the 1906 rebellion would have been averted even had the inquiry asked for been granted, because the natives despite his advice, acted wrongly.

Mr. Justice Boshoff contrasted Dinuzulu's statement that he drove Bambata away from his kraal simply because he had not got a pass, yet he himself sent Ngqengqeqe on a long journey for a doctor without a pass. Mr. Justice Boshoff further remarked, "It is difficult to satisfy my mind that the only reason for your getting rid of Bambata was that he had no pass."

Dinuzulu then left the witness-box for the dock. He has been giving evidence for 11 days, including five days under cross-examination.

Mankulumana was the next witness. It was not compulsory for him to give evidence, as he has been indicted for high treason, but he said he desired to give evidence.

Mankulumana's evidence was practically a denial of statements of witnesses who had testified against Dinuzulu.

The trial was further adjourned.

EVIDENCE OF MANKULUMANA.

Greytown, February 3.

On the resumption of the Dinuzulu trial to-day the examination of Mankulumana was continued, the witness occupying the box all day. His evidence epitomised his denial of the accuracy of the charges against Dinuzulu. He denied sending scouts to watch the movements of the European troops during the rebellion. He also denied the alleged shooting practice at Usutu by the native bodyguard.

Referring to the rebels, Mankulumana said that Dinuzulu gave instructions that none should be allowed sanctuary at Usutu.

Referring to the request to the Government that an inquiry should be instituted respecting the slanders against Dinuzulu, the witness said that he did not wish Dinuzulu himself to call for an inquiry, because the natives might stigmatise Dinuzulu as an informer.

Mankulumana denied that efforts were made to resist the authorities in arresting Dinuzulu, or that the prisoner advised the rebels, when he surrendered to scatter.

With the object of showing that the Crown witnesses were wrong in their assertion that Makulumana was doctored at Usutu, Mr. Renaud produced a photograph of himself, Mankulumana and Miss Colenso taken at Durban, during the period when, it was alleged Mankulumana was at Usutu attending the "war-doctoring" ceremony.

Cross-examined: Mankulumana said that in his eyes Dinuzulu was superior to the supreme chief.

Reuter understands that there is a strong probability that the subsequent sittings of the Court for the trial of Dinuzulu will be held at Maritzburg.

Greytown, February 4.

On the resumption of the Dinuzulu trial to-day Mankulumana was cross-examined. He said that when Bambata came to Usutu he was told to seek aid from the authorities in the redress of his alleged personal grivances. Nothing was mentioned about the rebellion. Mankulumana admitted that he prevaricated at a treason trial by declaring that he never saw Bambata, at Usutu. He told this falsehood because Bambata, when at Usutu, never mentioned about fighting the Europeans. It was untrue that Bambata left Usutu with a gun given him by Dinuzulu. Witness said he took the entire blame for inducing Dinuzulu not to tell Sir Charles Saunders that Bambata had visited Usutu, when Dinuzulu wanted to do so.

Mankulumana also said he now wished to acknowledge his fault in advising the non-acceptance of the army offered by Dinuzulu to fight Bambata's impi, thus robbing Dinizulu of an excellent opportunity of demonstrating his loyalty, but he feared, that if the Usutu natives were armed, all the natives would arm and fight against the whites.

Asked why he did not seek Miss Colenso for good advice when things were getting in a bad way at Usutu with reference to the rebels, Mankulumana replied that he was afraid if he went to Miss Colenso, and she disclosed matters, it would cause the destruction of both himself and Dinuzulu.

Re-examined by Mr. Renaud, Mankulumana said that in his opinion the Supreme Chief was greater in importance than Dinuzulu.

The interpreter observed that when Mankulumana was asked a similar question yesterday, he probably thought that it referred to which was greater in size or girth, and not in importance, and witness then replied that the greater was Dinuzulu. (Laughter)

Mr. Justice Boshoff observed that he thought the witness yesterday did not understand the question properly.

Answering further queries, Markulumana said he did not wish—to take the reponsibility for Dinuzulu's guilt if he were guilty, and he would not like to die for the prisoner.

TYRANNY OF THE WALTZ.

Some Alternative Suggestions.

One cannot imagine, says a writer in the "Daily Mail," a modern man in modern dress, in the centre of a modern ball-room, bowing almost to the floor and then dropping on to one knee before his partner and offering her a red rose.

He would feel absurd. Such gestures belong to the time when men's toilettes were as exquisite as those of the fashionable women of to-day.

The modern man, who is not allowed lace ruffles or even gold buckles on his shoes, finds it difficult to pose as a model of grace in the ball-room. He likes dances to be as simple as his conventional evening dress. The moment a dance is suggested that makes him feel conspicuous, the modern man becomes almost shy.

The consequence is that the dance programme of to-day is practically a succession of waltzes. Possibly a polka or two may be introduced, more for the sake of an appearance of variety on the programme than far any other reason.

Even the lancers have almost disappeared. For years past the various figures were scrambled through without any display of either dignity or grace; finally they degenerated into a series of ungainly romps, and in consequence have been practically tabooed.

The two-step was danced into popularity as merrily as the tunes that were imported with it, but now the waltz, and the waltz only, seems to be safe.

Of course, when royalty is present, it is still customary to open the ball with the quadrille, but at the majority of fashionable dances one looks in vain for any striking changes.

One cannot help feeling regret at the disappearance of all gracefulness from the modern ball-room. There is nothing particularly beautiful in the sight of a number of people whirling round a room. From the onlooker's point of view a ball has become one of the dullest spectacles imaginable.

Surely the time has come for a few fashionable hostesses to make a determined attempt either to re-introduce some of the dances that once made balls beautiful, or to give some of the newly invented dances the benefit of their favour.

PROHIBITED BY MAN'S DRESS.

We can perhaps hardly hope for a return of the stately minuet; as already pointed out, the dress of the modern man would rob it of its old-times gatefliness. For the same reason we cannot expect to see the return of the beautiful gavotte, which was first introduced at Court in the sixteen century and has been revived and remodelled many times.

These dances were graceful and stately, but while man's dress remains as it is to day, they would not have the old charm.

But there are other dances, once popular, that might well be re-introduced.

Take the "Allemande," for instance. This was a great favourite of Louis XVI's and also of Napoleon's. It is simple, can be quickly learnt, and is extremely graceful, as the movements of the arms and heads of the dancers cause a succession of pretty poses. All the attitudes are dainty and dignified. In Germany to-day the "skating dance" generally called "Patineur," is a feature of most balls. This is occasionally seen in this country, but has not yet gained the popularity it deserves. Paris is fond of it, and anyone who has seen it as it is danced in the French and German capitals must wish that it could become a regular feature on London dance programmes.

For the first steps of the "Patineurs" the two dancers stand side by side, with their arms crossed and hands joined exactly as if they were essaying the "outside edge" together on ice. In fact, the dance is intended to suggest the graceful "outside edge" as the dancers make steps first to the right and then to the left, and this swaying effect is charming when a large number of couples are dancing.

Perhaps London hostesses would be startled at the suggestion that the Spanish "Jota" might be introduced into English ball-rooms. Certainly, as it is danced by the animated Spaniard, it would be considered too vivacious for our tastes, yet some of its features might be taken, and upon these a charming dance might be founded. It is the graceful movements of the arms that make the charm of this dance.

"KNICKERBOCKER" DANCE.

A dance that for some time almost became a "rage" in America is the "Knickerbocker" waltz. This may really be considered a serious attempt to lure conservative dancers from their monotonous ways. Part of this dance is the old-fashioned waltz, but into this is introduced a quiet mixture of the barn dance and just a suggestion of the graceful minuet.

At first the couples stand side by side, with their hands lifted high in the old minuet style. Then they go down the room using the steps that are made when "backing" a partner in a waltz.

After a few steps the partners face each other, claps hands, waltz halfway round, beginning with the right foot, and than half way round, commencing with the left, and finally glide round the room. The effect is both dainty and graceful.

Some sensation was caused in Nuwara Eliya last week over the arrival of a native magician from Kandy, who went of his own free will and reported himself to the Police. He undertook to produce Mr. Parsons, the mineralogist, who disappeared during the last week in December, if assisted with a guide to Kikeliemanna Hill adjoining Oliphant Estate. A Constable was given him and both left to make the search. The result, is looked forward to with excitement.

BY THE WAY.

OXFORD'S ENVOY TO LEIPZIG.

Dr. R. W. Macan, the Master of University College, who has been selected to represent Oxford at the 500th anniversary of Leipzig University, should prove an ideal ambassador. After his election to a studentship of Christ Church he passed a prolonged period in research work at the German Universities of Jena and Zurich. When he returned his Greek History lectures were so ultra-Teutonic that a delightful parody of them was made by a member of the "House," who has since contributed to "Punch." Dr. Macan, though an Irishman, was educated at Charterhouse under the late Dr. Haig-Brown, in whose biography he recently collaborated.

DR. MACLAREN AT EIGHTY-THREE.

Dr. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, who has attained his eighty-third birthday is beyond question the greatest living Baptist preacher since the death of C. H. Spurgeon. His ministry of half-a century has made Union Chapel, Manchester, one of the famous churches of the world, a place of pilgrimage to Baptist visitors from all parts. Though he has now retired from the active duties of the ministry, and has not preached for many months, he is still the "pastor emeritus" of the church.

A MACLAREN INSTITUTE.

Since Dr. Maclaren's retirement he has devoted himself to literary work and is engaged in compiling his "Expositions of Holy Scripture," which will extend to a large number of volumes. To celebrate is birthday the church at Union Chapel is endeavouring to raise £2,000, half the estimated cost of the Maclaren Jubilee Institute at Rusholme, which is to be a permanent memorial of his ministry in the city. For some months Dr. Maclaren has been suffering from lumbago, but he is so far better that he has been able to attend the morning service at Union Chapel on recent Sundays. Usually he has fled to the warmer climate of the South of France in the early spring, but this year he has thought it wiser to brave the cold and the fogs of Manchester than to venture the long and fatiguing journey to Mentone.

DR. DARWIN AND HIS SON.

In view of the hundredth anniversary of Darwin's birth it is interesting to recall that when a boy he gave very little promise of future eminence. Both to his father and to his schoolmaster he seemed to be of very common clay. "You care for nothing," Dr. Darwin once observed to him, "but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family." Was ever prediction more amply falsified?

THE TELEPHONE.

The use of the telephone has increased very greatly in England of recent years, but we are still far behind the United States in the matter. In that land, we gather from an article in the "Organiser," there are ten telephones to every fifteen families. An American uses the telephone six times where a European uses it once, and telephones twice for every three letters and postcards he sends by mail. The industry was developed technically by the engineer and inventor to a point where technical development began to be prohibitive—the cost of the plant put too heavy a burden on subscribers. Growth was checked, competition invited. Then the salesman was called in to reduce the cost of operation by finding more traffic for the lines.

THE BOOK-BARROW AND FICTION.

One curious feature of the book-barrow, pointed out by a contributor to "T. P.'s Weekly," is its lack of fiction. Samuel Rogers used to say that in his day, as soon as a novel had had its run and was forgotten out came an edition of it as a standard novel. Then there were no peripatetic vendors of second hand books, and old novels lagged superfluous on the shelves of the circulating libraries. Now the destructor absorbs them apparently, for the barrows make ample provision only of the mind's more solid food.

LOCH KATRINE AND THE ROB ROY COUNTRY.

Many changes have been made on the physical aspect of Loch Katrina's shores, we gather from the "Glasgow News," since Glasgow annexed the loch as the headquarters of its water supply. The disappearance of the Silver Strand, necessitated by the raising of the level of the loch, has been the most notable so far; but the carrying through of the Loch Arklet scheme will make a much greater change on the aspect of the Rob Roy country in which it lies. The coach road from Stronachlachar to Inversnaid is to be diverted; and the highway along which thousands of enchanted tourists have been driven since Sir Walter Scott conferred literary immortality on the neighbourhood will, by-and-by, be submerged. It is to be hoped that the beauties of the Trossachs will remain unimpaired.

THE WHITTINGEHAME GHOST.

Note.—"Hoggers" are footless stockings previously worn by agricultural labourers in the fields in cold weather.

It is said to be about a century since the last appearance of the Whittingehame ghost. This ghost appeared in the village in the form of a child (once murdered by an unnatural mother), running about in a distracted manner between the village and churchyard, crying piteously. The villagers believed this was due to the fact that the child had never been christened, no anonymous person, it seems, being able to get a proper footing in the other world. Nobody durst speak to the unhappy spirit, from a superstitious dread of dying immediately after. One night a drunkard on reeling home encountered the spirit, and fearlessly and familiarly addressed it:

"How'sa' wi'ye this morning, Short-hoggers"! when the ghost immediately ran away, joyfully exclaiming:

O weel's me noo, I've gotten a name,
They ca' me Short-hoggers o' Whittingehame!

"Short-hoggers" seems to suggest that the ghost had an intelligent anticipation of the fiscal views of the present owner of Whittingehame.

WHERE THE KING IS STAYING.

The Royal Palace at Berlin, in which King Edward stayed, contains six hundred rooms, and was mostly built by the father of Frederick the Great. Its principal English associations are portraits by Van Dyck of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta. In former times, according to popular superstition, the building was haunted by a Countess of Orlamunda, called the "White Lady," who sometimes appeared to members of the Royal Family and warned them of impending calamities. The first meeting of the Prussian Parliament, in 1847, took place in a hall of the Palace, fitted up at a cost of £120,000, and decorated with the statues of the twelve Brandenburg Electors.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHAT RUMOUR DOES.

Rumours of change, so far as fashions are concerned, are in some ways almost as far reaching in effect as the actual thing itself. So much has been hinted about the introduction of paniers and flounces that many dressmakers have been brought to a standstill in their business owing to the hesitancy of timid customers. Milionaires are still sufficiently scarce, and most women, even those reputed rich, have to put some degree of care into their spending. We all know what havoc was wrought on small incomes by the sudden introduction of Directoire styles. How hopelessly old-fashioned a gown of a few months looked in a well-dressed throng. And the experience of the woman with a small dress allowance is altogether typical of that of her sister who has a large one. Though it may not appear on the surface, the sorrows of the woman with fifty or a hundred pounds a year to spend on dress, are very similar to those of her who has a thousand when they are faced with a revolution in style.

THE HAPPY MEAN.

If Mrs. Poor pays £5 for a velveteen gown, and Mrs. Rich pays £50 for velvet, where is the difference? Neither want to pay another £5 or £50 away if it can be avoided. I argue from this statement of fact that there is no occasion for the timidity which for the moment is crippling the dressmaking world. It cannot be too often stated that common sense and a feeling of fitness is nearly always a match for the most arbitrary of dress designers. If any striking change occurs in our present styles of dress it will not be before June or July. By then some change must occur, for no one can imagine a sheath gown composed of muslin or chiffon. The whole fact of the matter is that the tight-fitting gown was brought to such an extreme that its exaggeration called for reaction. But here again the extremes of fashion have only touched a very small portion of woman's world. No one has seen a "lady" wearing a gown she was not able to sit down in. I was talking to a well-known tailor on the subject and he assured me that his models at the present moment would serve equally well for next winter. "It is all a question of meterial," he said. In the soft rich makes of cloths and silks the princess gown of simple lines will hold its own, but in the very thin summer frocks a certain fussiness will be found to predominate, and that is already foreshadowed by the popularity of the tunic and by the skirts beginning to show a slight fulness at the hem.

CURIOUS TRIMMING.

If, in addition to these very evident facts, we take into consideration the slowness of the English dress centres to move, orders can be given for prevailing modes without any qualms of uneasiness. Why the Directoire gowns, which were seen in Paris twelve months ago, are only getting into wear in London, and a friend of mine has a frock made three springs ago with a tunic skirt which is quite up-to-date to-day! Nothing could be prettier or more becoming than the styles of dress which are prevalent, and when treated with English saneness, and kept free from the eccentricities which have spoiled them, they will hold their own for many a day to come. Yet if we may rest assured as to general outlines, in the matter of ornamentation fancy knows no bounds. Tussore silk is coming into more favour than ever, and the newest idea is to embroider it with cord, not embroidery cord let it be explained; but the cord, or twine used for tying up packets. I saw a gown in natural coloured tussore which had the new long straight coat trimmed with this ordinary cord, but when I mention that the design was carried out by the cord being sewn with fancy stitching in gold thread it will be understood that the trimming was not as economical as might be supposed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive here to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bayne, Mr J
Berrie, Mr A
Chakravater, Mr S K
Corbeth, Mr R
Corbesh, Mrs and infant
Cauniff, Mr J C
Ellery, Mr E J
Hudson, Mrs and infant
Hawley, Capt and Mrs W G
Lumsden, Capt and Mrs W and child
Prangley, Mr J
Rowe, Mr J A
Seton-Browne, Capt and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brown, Mr J G
Bolton, Mr H M
Bell, Mr M A R
Baker, Sir R
Barnet, Mr J A
Crozier, Rev P H
Fox, Mr
Furnis, Mr G H
George, Mr H P
King, Mrs G
Lovegrove, Mrs W H
Lalty, Mr H P
MacMillon, Capt C H
Macheisix, Rev and Mrs A
Mercer, Mr S J
Rabai, Capt H T
Rhodes, Mr B C
Sutherland, Mr A W
Smith, Mr W
Sutherland, Miss L
Silcock, Mrs A
S nha, Mr S N S
Turney, Capt J L
Wilson, Capt and Mrs W M
Wilson, Rev and Mrs G

FOR KARACHI.

Clements, Genl
Castle, Rev W W
Lawrence, Capt

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	3	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	9	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	7
Total	33	26	117
This day last year	42	36	158

*Includes one imported case from Patan.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	1

One of the programmes of concerts given at the Church Inn, Ardwick, Manchester, where the customers can listen to classical music as they drink their beer, is as follows: Webel's "Der Freischutz," Beethoven's "Sonate Pathetique," Sullivan's "The Sailor's Grave," Balfe's "Come into the Garden, Maud." The concerts have been so successful that the landlord hopes to make them a regular feature.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE PERR AND THE BOY.

An enterprising newspaper reporter, who once happened to be holidaying at the same seaside resort as Lord Northcote, took the occasion by the hand by asking for some advice on a policy his paper proposed to adopt. "Advice I am always chary of," said his Lordship. "It is so cheap, so easy. I remember some years ago watching a boy pushing a heavy cart up a hill. The hill was steep; the boy thin. He bent forward at the work till he was almost horizontal. 'Push it up zig-zag,' I cried, 'and you will find it will go much easier.' The boy snarled back: 'Not so much of yer bloom'n' advice. Come and give's shove.'"

LORD DALMENY AND CRICKET.

Cricketers, whatever their politics, will all rejoice if Lord Dalmeny's early retirement from the House of Commons means that he will once more play regularly. Last summer the present member for Midlothian only took part in five first-class matches—four for Surrey, and the other for M.C.C. at Lord's against Hampshire. But even in these fugitive appearances he gave proof that he was still the kind of batsman so much needed in first-class cricket, where dulness too often reigns supreme. True, in the matches at Leeds and Blackheath, when Surrey by falling before Yorkshire and Kent, obliterated their prospects of the Championship, Lord Dalmeny made no mark, but in his other two innings—against Middlesex and Derby—he was top scorer, in each case making his runs fast on a difficult pitch.

SURREY'S HITTERS.

If Lord Dalmeny should return permanently to the Surrey side, the prospects of the Oval men must be brighter than for many a day, provided the bowlers give adequate support. For with every probability of Mr. J. N. Crawford being better than ever—last year he was off colour owing to palpable staleness—and Alan Marshall now thoroughly acclimatised in first-class cricket, the Surrey team already possesses two of the finest hitters in the country. With a third in Lord Dalmeny, more enterprising tactics than those of some seasons in the past may surely be looked for.

LORD ONSLOW'S FAMILY AND THE MAORIS.

The Earl of Onslow, who has suggested a stringent method of dealing with the gipsy nuisance, comes of a family which has supplied the House of Commons with no fewer than three Speakers. He himself is the most charming of men, and his popularity with all classes is very great. When he was Governor of New Zealand, he won the support and sympathy of the Maoris by a remarkable act. He christened a son who was born out there by the Maori name of Huia, and the boy was adopted by the Ngalihuia tribe with all their customary rites and ceremonies. After the Earl's departure from New Zealand the Maoris sent him an illuminated address in a wonderful native frame, and when, as a return present, his Lordship sent them a Union Jack measuring twenty-five feet by twelve, they organised special dances and fetes for its reception.

SOLDIER-PLAYWRIGHTS.

Major Guy Louis Busson Du Maurier, D. S. O., who is now acknowledged to be the author of the play: "An Englishman's Home," that has taken London by storm, is, it need scarcely be said, a son of George Du Maurier, the famous caricaturist and novelist, and brother of the popular actor of the same name who produced the play. Major Du Maurier, although a Royal Fusiliers' officer, which regiment he joined in 1885, has been latterly closely identified with the Mounted Infantry. His success, following so closely upon that of the ex-soldier-author, F. D. Bone, whose playlets have proved very popular at West-end houses, brings to mind others in the band of soldier playwrights. Of these Captain Basil Hood is perhaps the best known. It is tolerably certain that but for the spin of a coin the latter might now have been pursuing the unexciting routine of regimental colonel.

THE SPIN OF A COIN.

The crisis came when he was ordered to proceed to India with a draft. For "Gentleman Joe" had been surreptitiously written, and the captain had to decide, at very short notice, between staking his all on the play and throwing up the Army, or continuing his comfortable military career. "When my servent began to pack my boxes for India," he once said, "I felt desperate and incapable of a satisfactory decision." The toss of a coin decided; he resigned his commission; and the funds with which he backed his play stood between him and ruin. Fortune favoured the brave, and the Captain has been drawing something like the salary of a Field-Marshal. His many successful musical comedies are too well-known to need mention here.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL.

Captain Robert Marshall is, perhaps, Basil Hood's nearest rival among soldier-playwrights. He is represented best by "The Second in Command" and "The Duke of Killiacrankie." He has served in a regiment associated with Yorkshire, namely, the West Ridings; and he did a great deal of writing whilst serving. Like Major Du Maurier, one of his most famous plays, "His Excellency the Governor," was written whilst he was soldiering in South Africa; during, as a matter of fact, the last year of his appointment as A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Natal.

THE OTHERS.

The only other notable additions to the attenuated list of soldier-playwrights are Mr. Edgar Wallace, war correspondent, novelist, and ex-private whose novel, "The Four Just Men," was staged a short time ago at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith. Major A. F. Owen Lewis, D.S.O., also of Captain Basil Hood's regiment, who, besides being a very capable amateur actor, has written bright little comedies; and Captain Fraser, husband of Ruth Vincent, whose action with George Edwardes a few years ago, in regard to the authorship of "The Cingalee," will be remembered.

MR. GRAYSON'S FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. Victor Grayson's entrance into politics came about in a rather curious and roundabout way. While serving an apprenticeship at some engineering works in Bootle, chance led him one night to a debating society, which was conducted by members of a Liverpool mission. He was invited to contribute to the debate, but such was his nervousness that he only spoke for two or three minutes. Afterwards he frequently attended the society's debates; in time he gained confidence, and often spoke for an hour or more at a stretch. When the society fell through, Mr. Grayson became a recognised speaker on the platforms of a local Labour party. About this time he attracted the attention of a well-known Liverpool Unitarian, enabled young Grayson to proceed to a home missionary college at Manchester with a view of entering the ministry.

MR. BURNS paid an unexpected visit to the training ship "Mersury" (which is controlled by Mr. C. B. Fry), at Southampton, and questioned most of the boys, the London lads particularly. He asked them for their favourite song. "The Midshipmite" was suggested. "All in favour of 'The Midshipmite,'" he said. Upwent the hands. "To the contrary." No one. 'Sing it then." They sang it. Afterwards Mr. Burns had little a cricket, a red barrel being the wicket. He has bowled by Mr. Fry.

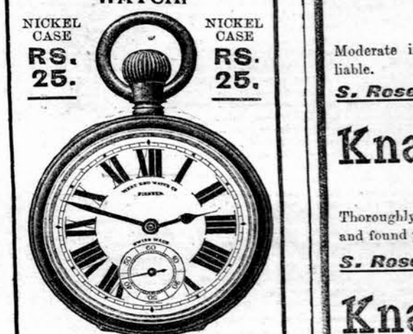
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India per 100 Rs. 4-0
Princess „ „ 3-0
Pearled Orient „ „ 3-4
Damas „ „ 2-4
Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
Non Plus Ultra ... „ 2-8
Khedivial ... „ 2-0
Champion ... „ 1-8
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL.
To be obtained of all Stationers.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.
NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25.
AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.
Icilma
Fluor Cream
is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.
[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

Knake Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Friends of Ladies always buy a box of Martin's Pills in the house; they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System; directions for use are administered. They have been used by Ladies of the highest position in Europe for over 50 years. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout the World.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 2, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 3, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3/16ex	1-16	
do. Rentes	98	un	chgd
do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4		1
do. Govt. Securities...	82 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		1-16
do. in New York ...	50 5/8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1/2	1	
do. do. Berlin....	20·51 1/2	1-2	
do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills			1/8
3 months' sight.	2 1/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills	2		1/8
6 months' sight...			
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1/4
Rate of Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Council Bills:—

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Madras...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Transfers, Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	... Quiet.		
Futures	...Quiet but Steady.		
East Indian	... Quiet.		
Manchester — ...	... Quiet		
Total Sales	10,000 bales.		
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "		
Imports	43,500 "		
Mid-Americans	... 5·05+02		
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 1-8 unchgd.		

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·98	5·00	5·02	5·03	5·04
+02	+03	+05	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·06	4·95	4·94	4·92	
+03	+02	+03	+03	

Actual Stock of Cotton 1,420,000.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 "
Do to Continent	2,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·85+15

Futures—Month of May 9·47+16 } Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on receipts running below expectations.

Do. do. July 9·44+14 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2+1-8.
Futures—Month of May 9·58+16
Do. do. July 9·39+16
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 39 1-2—May-June—London—Done.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 —May-June—London—Value
Tone of Wheat—Qui .

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 1-2—March-April—Sellers—Quiet.
Rozario SantaFe.—62lbs.—39 1-2—April-May—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—39 1-4—Mar.-April—Sellers.—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40—March-April—Sellers—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-4 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—40 3-3—March-April Hamburg—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5/2 3/4 Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD MARCH, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England...2½ per cent, from 14th Jan,
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, " 28th "
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money:—
Borrowers for swo months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
To-day being the Council bill day the Banks as usual close early for exchange business. There is not much business passing but bills cannot be placed under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and some Banks are unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 3-32d There is very little enquiry for remittance but so far no Bank has given better than 1s. 3 29 32d. T. T. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper:—
The market opened steady at 93 5-8 ready and 93 11-16 for delivery forward at the settlement. There is only a trifling business passing in the Bazaar, but at the close there are small buyers at the opening quotation. Calcutta rates are steady at 93 5-8 ready and 93 3-4 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	93·10
1st Settlement	"	93·11

Bullion:—
On Tuesday the price of Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower at 23 5-16 ready and 23 3-8 for two months delivery. New York also was 1-8 lower at 50 5-8. Locally the market has been quieter and the ready quotation closes 1-8 down at 50 5-8, Forward rates are noted bslow. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	59	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The sharp rise in the American market is said to be due to unfavourable weather and consequent cessation of farm work. Prices in our market jumped Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, on opening this morning good Broach being quoted Rs. 235 and fine M. G. Bengal, March, Rs. 201 sellers, but buyers could not be found at the advance. Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola, March delivery, was, however, done at Rs. 208. Later one Broach declined to Rs 232 1-2 but closes at Rs. 233. Other descriptions are steady at our quotations.

Ready cotton has also been firm with a good demand by Japan shippers and Mills. For Europe the enquiry was only moderate. Prices are stiffer. Sales are reported at about 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	239	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	233	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	211	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	207	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	195	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	200	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	200	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	189 1-2	"
Good Westerns	220	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	236	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Steady	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	12,000	"

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
5·01	5·03	4·05	5·06
[+03	5 +03	+03	+03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·07	5·02	4·98	4·96	4·94
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 8 0	B. T.
April-May	" 7 13 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is also quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs. 6 8 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May...	" 7 7 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, Mar-April	" 7 8 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The demand continues limited and prices are easier.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 44 8 0	
Muggie	" 45 4 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 53 0 0	
Black Kutni	" 38 0 0	

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 29 0 0	
March-April	Rs. 5 14 6	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed:—

April-May	Rs. 9 14 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Ready	Rs. 21 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:—

	Rs. 7 4 0	

Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs. 33 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 5 13 0	R. T.
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ...	" 6 1 0	"
Soft red	Rs. 40 8 0	per candy.
Hard red	" 39 8 0	"

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,442 1-2
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2

Mills:—

David	437 1-2
Manookji Petit	3,200 April
New Great Eastern	206 1-4

Miscellaneous:—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Prof. ...	115	
" " " Pref. ...	151	X. D.
Central India Mining ...	353	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,125	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate C	13	

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575	X. D.
Amritsar-Patti	125	
Tapti-Valley	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	21,955 bales.
Wheat	12,983 cwts.
Linseed	12,729 "
Rapeseed	7,985 "
Gingellyseed	4,471 "
Poppyseed...	332 "
Groundnuts	2,209 "
Castorseed...	5,919 "
Rice	182,770 "
Myrabollams	12,271 "
Cottonseed...	11,996 "
Mowrasced...	63 "
Gram	1,983 "
Joowar	2,915 "
Maize	nil

CALCUTTA COAL SUPPLY.

Paucity of Rolling Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in keeping mills about Calcutta supplied with coal, owing to Railway wagons being taken up in carrying grain up-country.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 3.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 3rd March:—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£1	10 ...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£1 0 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 10½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N Anantapur			£0 12 6	£0 14 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 4 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 2 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 5 0	£5 7 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

The tendency to infer from the outward peace prevailing in Peking that all is well there and that the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai was, as sedulously represented, the outcome of the Regent's natural resentment against the manipulator of the 'coup d'etat" in 1898 has been challenged in only one quarter. A telegram from our correspondent in the Capital announced that the British and American Ministers had made representations to the Waiwupu on the dismissal without apparent reason of H. E. Yuan, but that, while the concensus of foreign opinion favoured their action, other Legations had held aloof. To many it has seemed strange that the two Powers which have been the most consistent in their friendly support of and advice to China should have stood alone in venturing a warning to the Chinese Government on a matter of internal administration. Fuller knowledge, however, of what is passing in Peking strengthens the conviction that the action of the two Ministers by no means amounted to gratuitous interference with China's affairs but was altogether in keeping with their Governments' anxiety to render this country every possible assistance at this period of its history. Chinese officials have long been famous for their ability for using words to conceal their ideas, and they have been quick to enlist the assistance of the new Chinese Press for the perfection of this art. For ten years only one reading had been current of the events of 1898, but with the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai native newspapers throughout China discovered suddenly with striking unanimity a wholly different interpretation. Whether the sun of the former Viceroy of Chihli has set for ever cannot be known as yet; but it may assist any effort to anticipate the verdict of history, if we recall yet another version of the incidents that led to the re-establishment of the late Empress-Dowager as 'de facto' ruler of China.

By the departure in 1898 of the Empress-Dowager to her country palace at Yuenming, where she intended to remain, holding aloof from affairs of state, the Emperer Kuang Hsu entered upon his lawful inheritance, and at once began to gather round him many young reformers, among whom the most prominent was Kang Yu-wei. To these advisers is attributed the decision to dismiss all the older officials who stood condemned as a bar to progress, and edicts to this end appeared in rapid succession. An early victim was the then Governor of Honan, a special friend of the Empress-Dowager's. When the latter heard of his dismissal, she inquired into the position of affairs in Peking and conveyed a stern rebuke to the young Emperor. The reformers became alarmed and decided to entrench their position against posible action on the part of the Empress-Dowager. Yuan Shih-kai then in command at Tientsin of some twenty-five thousand foreign-drilled troops under Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, was summoned to the Palace Received by Kang Yu-wei and the firebrand of the Reform party Kang Za-chih, so our version runs, he was ordered to surround the Empress-Dowager's residence with troops. Yuan Shih-kai temporized by refusing to act without instructions from his Viceroy or the Emperor, but was handed shortly afterwards what purported to be an order to the same effect from Kuang Hsii. On leaving the palace, as the reformers imagined, to carry out their behests, he sent a message at once to the Viceroy of Chihli acquainting him with what had occurred. The latter warned the Empress-Dowager and ordered Yuan Shih-kai to place his troops at her disposal. If this version of the incident be correct in all its details, it follows that Yuan Shih-kai's action will hardly bear the individious interpretation that has been put upon it with a view to justifying his recent dismissal. At the same time there might still be good cause why the Prince Regent should not feel well disposed towards the commander of the foreign-drilled troops in 1898; but suspicion is naturally aroused by the unanimity with which the Chinese Press has accepted one and only one explanation of the dramatic downfall of the most prominent man of the day.

Not the least difficulty experienced by foreigners in accepting in its entirety the popular reason of Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal is that it stultified the general belief in the Grand Councillor's paramount position at Court both before and after the death of the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager. If on the other hand we accept the view that may be presumed to have prompted the British and American Ministers to make friendly representations to the Chinese Government, we shall find that the position in Peking turns once more on the old struggle between Manchu and Chinese. The forefront of Yuan Shih-kai's offending had been the attempt to unify the interests of the two races by removing the barriers that kept them apart, namely Manchu privileges. This levelling process had been resented by Manchu officialdom as a whole from the outset, but the stalwart patronage of the Empress-Dowager had preserved Yuan Shih-kai from its revenge. At the time of the Imperial deaths Yuan Shih-kai's services were needed in Peking, for he was regarded as a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces. The Manchus, however, were biding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unhindered, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of three of the most reactionary members of the Peking Government. Fortunately there is still Prince Ch'un to be reckoned with and if he does not allow anxiety to dispense with foreign assistance to dominate the situation, he may find encouragement in the representations of the British and American Ministers to persevere on sound lines of reform and defeat the machinations of reaction.—"N. B. Herald."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	3	9	30 a.m.	4	17
Teheran ...	3	11	40 a.m.	...	28
Suez	3	1	10 p.m.	1	44

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Touris and Tiflis.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 3.

The depression from Persia is now in Baluchistan and has given percipitation there and in Kashmir, Minimarg and Chaman each reporting half an inch. Skies are heavily overcast in these areas and in the rest of the country they are clear, or only lightly clouded.

Temperature is high in the North-west of the Peninsula, but elsewhere is now normal; humidity is more or less in defect over the whole of India, the deficiency being large in parts of North-east India.

Forecast—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir and Baluchistan. Thunderstorms may occur in the Central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the extreme north but elsewhere skies continue clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has become normal except for a defect during the day in the extreme north.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana but remain clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now high except in West Central India, the excess at Veraval amounting to 13°; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the western districts but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except in the western districts where it is now high at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay but normal elsewhere. Temperature has risen and while the minimum remains normal the maximum is high.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and parts of the south Bombay Deccan but remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in Hyderabad but slightly higher than usual at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again fallen moderately in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Heavy cloud has appeared only in the extreme north. No definite disturbance however has yet appeared in North-west India.

Cloud has increased in the Peninsula, due probably to locally disturbed conditions.

Dry weather is likely except in the extreme north of upper India where a few light showers may occur.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (2nd)	68·1	54·6	...	5·96
Jask (2nd)	75·8	70·3	0·23	1·84
Muskat (2nd)	80·3	74·1	...	4·70
Multan	75·3	53·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	64·4	47·9	...	5·03
Lahore	79·4	50·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	80·8	51·6	...	0·57
Ambala	79·5	53·0	...	1·37
Delhi	79·7	54·2	...	1·17
Agra	83·0	54·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	84·8	52·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	87·0	60·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	88·4	51·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	88·1	53·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	88·1	51·8	...	0·44
Karachi	85·9	64·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	85·9	59·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	87·7	55·6	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	94·1	64·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	91·3	68·2	...	0·12
Veraval	96·7	63·3	...	0 00
Rajkot	97·9	68·7	...	0·22
Bhavnagar Para	96·6	63·5	...	0·65
Surat	101·1	66 6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	98·1	67·7	...	0·07
Deesa	97·3	61·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	88·0	57·3	...	0·00
Indore	91·1	61·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	86·5	52·8	...	1·94
Sangor	85·6	62·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	91·6	62·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	97·7	69·1	...	0·07
Akola	97·2	63·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	94·8	70·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	94·1	61·6	...	0·27
Chanda	91·5	64·0	...	0·23
Raipur	93·2	66·6	...	0·08
Bombay	88·1	74·4	...	...
Ratnagiri	96·8	70·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	89·5	74·7	...	...
Karwar	91 3	69·5	...	...
Malegaon	100·4	71·6	...	0·38
Ahamednagar	95·9	65·0	...	...
Poona	98·0	64·0	...	0·37
Sholapur	98·3	71·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	97·7	71·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	94·3	64·1	...	0 34
Aurangabad	95·7	70·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·9	64·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	95·8	67 2	...	0·05
Mangalore	86·7	72·9	...	0·24
Calicut	89·9	73·6	...	5·36
Cochin	92·7	77·3	...	1·21
Colombo	85·0	75·0	...	7·72
Masulipatam	93·7	69·6	...	0·23
Bellary	93·0	68·8	...	0·26
Cuddapah	96·7	65·6	...	0·05
Madras	89 5	69·5	...	18·89
Bangalore	89·8	62·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	93·4	64·8	...	3 25
Trichinopoly	92 6	69·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	85·4	70·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

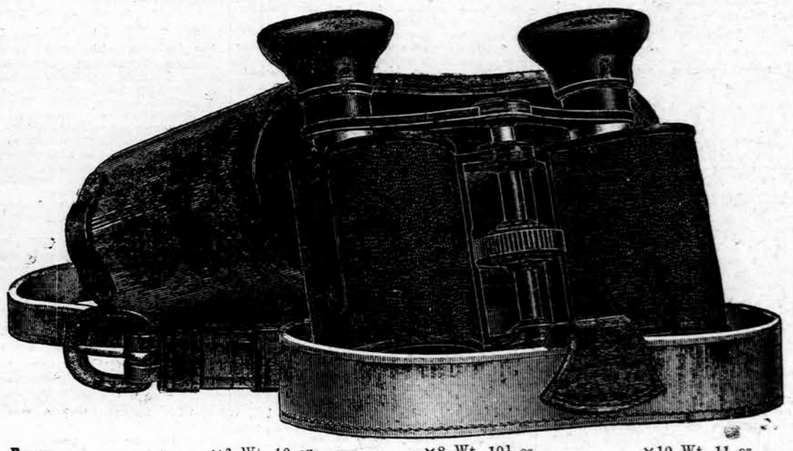
C & B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PICKLES. SOUPS. JAMS. JELLIES. POTTED MEATS. MALT VINEGAR. SALAD OIL.
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
In Special Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ
PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

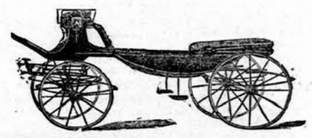
The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

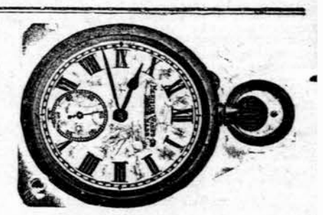
Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORT COACH FACTORY
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS
Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING, AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.
Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS


MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT DACCA.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam at 11 a.m. on the 25th February, opened the proceedings of a Provincial and Industrial Conference, held at the Northbrooke Hall at Dacca. This Conference, including as it does many of the keenest intellects and most prominent men, both European and Indian, in business and official circles will, it is hoped, aid materially in solving the very difficult problem of how best to develop the local industrial and potential wealth of the new province.

Sir Lancelot Hare made a long and interesting speech, in which the very great interest His Honour took in the questions under discussion, was plainly evidenced.

His Honour went on to say:—

Although not wishing to indulge in a dissertation on economic principles, I think I am justified as the head of the Government in reminding you of one or two principles, which most immediately affect the Government, and which must determine what Government can do to further industrial education. First, I would insist upon the necessity of cultivating cordial co-operation friendliness, and combined effort between Indians and Europeans. In this there must be no jealousy, and no interference on racial grounds, but a free field and the best man to win. While I fully understand it as an example of natural human weakness, I must entirely deplore the sentiments expressed by Mr. Mudholkar recently at the Industrial Conference in Madras, in which he not only deplored that the proceeds of the Mysore mines go so largely to Europeans, but asked Government to interfere to prevent this. So long as Europeans alone supply the industrial talent, and so long as they alone will risk their capital upon the adventure, they must take the proceeds. To say that they should not do so is to say that the industry shall not exist. They have taught you the possibility of successful industries being launched, and have thus opened a way for future development, and this apart from the direct benefit the large amount of labour employed, and the advantage to the State from the wealth produced. But what I wish to emphasise is that you cannot take away the incentive to exertion and effort from one class of workers without taking it away from all. And what reward, can you substitute for the reward, of the wage to the worker and the interest on his capital which must be in due relation to the risk he runs? To the capitalists these are universal motives, but but if to-day you say you will interfere to prevent their operation in the case of Europeans, to-morrow it would be proposed to interfere in favour of the higher castes. If to-day you restrict in favour of India against Europe, to-morrow restriction will be proposed in favour of Dacca against Narayanganj. And so no industry will be saved and no one will dare to adventure his money in the uncertainty which will ensue. Unless we are going to have cordial co-operation, our progress will be small. Talent and capital being essential to every industry you must take them wherever you can get them, and whoever furnishes them. The Indian or European must be allowed to take the natural reward for so doing. You may depend upon it there is a full and ample reward waiting for every Indian who can supply either talent or capital. If you do not wish for European assistance then I do not know where Government can look for expert advice.

I must ask you to permit me also to say a word about the method of pushing industries through the medium of the boycott. This I would ask you by every mean in your power strongly to oppose. It is not merely, as has recently been very ably pointed out by Mr. Mudholkar, that an industry which is dependent upon such support has no real or permanent basis. It rests on the weak foundation of charitable support, for a man who buys an inferior article at an enhanced price merely to support an industry, is in fact making a gift to that industry. If the gift were made freely there would be nothing to be said against it, except that there is no reason why the contribution should be made only by the man who wished to possess the particular commodity, instead of by a general contribution by every one who wishes to support the industry. But the preacher of this doctrine is not generally very willing to put his hand in his own pocket We all know, however, that the contribution is not voluntary, and that it is made under compulsion, and it is in its social consequences, and in the hatred and unrest and disturbances which this compulsion creates, that the boycott is most serious. It introduces a tyranny which is absolutely intolerable in its recklessness and unreasonableness. Because a man wants to buy a trumpery one anna mirror of European workmanship he is denied the rites of religion, his feasts and his parties are rejected, and he is denied the services of the barber and the dhobi. Because the law does not forbid this conduct it is none the less unjustifiable. It is antisocial, and an act of warfare which produces many of the evils of a state of war. And the boycott is further supported by false and slanderous statements which are calculated to incite one part of the population against the other. Nor will the incitement stop precisely at the point at which it may be desired by the promoters of the boycott. As we have seen, it has led to most appalling anarchy and murder. I do not here speak of the acts of oppression, of fines imposed, of houses burnt, and false cases and claims made in the Courts, and of the many other devices of oppression. There are illegal acts, and so far as they are brought to the notice of Government, they will be repressed with a strong hand.

I am at present concerned only with the anti-social conduct of the boycotters, and I wish to point out the absolute necessity of peace and friendliness and mutual co-operation if we are to hope in any degree to farther the interests of industrial development. In the reforms which it is introducing, the Government is showing its friendliness, and its wish for co-operation, and it is not too much to expect a return of reciprocal friendliness from the Indian public. So long as it preached, and possibly also believed, that the European only wishes to exploit the country it is clear that you cannot cordially co-operate with him. It is not wise to abuse the man from whom your want a service You will want all the help you can possibly get in trained talent and capital, and nothing should be done to discourage it. I would wish you, therefore, as far as you are the leaders of the public opinion in this province to do all in your power by preaching and practice to inculcate feelings of friendship and sympathy and to discourage the practice of tyranny and oppression in enforcing the boycott of European goods. Such measures inevitably lead to disturbances, and consequently increase the expenditure necessary for maintaining the peace and the result is that there is less money for the development of the country, and by this, as well as by frightening away capital which might otherwise be invested, the country incurs a grave loss. One of the benefits I hope to secure from this Committee is that in the earnest and cordial co-operation of all classes of the community in working for the industrial development of the province a spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy will grow up, and it will be generally realised that Government is really anxious to do what it can to ameliorate your condition. You will, I hope, bear with what I have said, and admit its relevancy to the matter at issue. I will now no longer detain you, but will leave to your deliberations, confident that I shall receive much valuable advice and assistance.

OOTACAMUND

Ootacamund, 27th Feb.—A return match was played between the Border Regiment from Wellington and Ootacamund Gymkhana yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a win for the visitors by 3 goals to 1. The first half of the game was fast, and at the interval the score stood at 2—0 in favour of Wellington. Captain Plumer, soon after the start in the second half made a goal for his side. The visitors however added another goal before the game closed.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council this afternoon, in addition to the Chairman, the following Councillors were present:—Messrs. W. G. McMurray, W. Ward, H. E. Browne, A. E. Irvine, Sathasiva Moodeliar, Adam Sait and Major Niblock, I.M.S.

The meeting recorded an Order of Government sanctioning a supplemental estimate of Rs. 10,030 for remodelling the septic tank at the Sewage Farm, in connection with the Ootacamund Drainage Scheme.

When the Breeks' Memorial High School was converted into an institution for Europeans only Government provided a Secondary School for the education of the better class of natives, and, while financing this institution, vested the management in the hands of the Municipal Council. Government spend Rs. 6,000 annually on this School and mean to provide a suitable building for the School. At yesterday's meeting, a letter from the Inspector of Schools was read asking in what respect this Municipal Secondary School can be improved. The Council appointed a Sub-Committee comprising the Rev. A. N. C. Stores, M.A., the Chairman, Mr. Sathasiva Moodelliar and Mr. Adam Sait to go into the question, the Sub-Committee was of opinion that the pay of first four masters was not attractive enough and should be raised by at least 25 per cent. That the present Headmaster drew only from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 and was not a B.A., L.T., as required by the Educational Code, that the Mahomedans should be allowed the concession of paying half-fees as provided for in Section 54 of the Educational Code, as, with the exception of some half a dozen Saits, the Mahomedan community of Ootacamund was very poor that there were eight classes, and there were several vacancies on the staff of in consequence of the salaries not being attractive enough. In answer to questions, the Chairman said that the school was costing Government Rs. 6,000 per annum, and that the Municipal Council at present was spending Rs. 2,000 on elementary education: the Sub-Committee further proposed that the last five classes of the Municipal Secondary School should converted into an elementary school financed by the Municipal Council, and that this body should contribute Rs. 2,000 more on education.

Mr. McMurray said that the Municipal Council was responsible for the elementary education of the Municipality and the Act provided for the Council supplying this.

Mr. Handcock thought as Government financed the School, it would be irregular for the Municipal Council to make a grant.

Eventually the Council recommended that the salaries of all the teachers should be raised by 25 per cent. with the exception of the Hindustani Munshi, and as regards the extra expenditure that as Government had undertaken to finance the School, representations should first be made for them.

Mr. McMurray pointed out that the Council should spend as much as Rs. 12,000 on elementary education as laid down in the Act.

Mr. Handcock stated that was not due to any fault of the Municipal Council that provision was not made for such education by the Council, because Government had asked the Council to close its Municipal School in order that it might not clash with the Secondary School.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 28th Feb.—Mr. C. H. Yates, Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press, is taking a month's leave and is going into the Victoria Hospital to undergo an operation.

It is stated here on good authority that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao's term of office as Dewan of Mysore has been extended for two years from the 1st April. I have not been able to obtain any official confirmation of the rumour, but it is believed that an official announcement will be made in a few days.

The trial of Ramanna for the murder of the ayah, Moothialamma, in Convent Road, a fortight ago, commenced yesterday before Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate. The witnesses examined were the Municipal Surveyor, who spoke to the details of a plan of the scene of the murder, the deceased's mother, who mainly disposed to her late daughter's intimacy with the accused and a man named Veerappa, and Mrs. Byrne who spoke to the discovery of the murder. The enquiry will be continued on Monday.

A garden party was given at the Residency on Friday evening by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, to which all Bangalore Society was invited, to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and the Dewan were present.

Mr. Moore leaves for North Arcot to-night, but returns in a few days, and he will then, with Mrs. Moore, leave for England.

There is to be another garden party at the Residency on Thursday, the 11th March, at which the Hon'ble the Resident will present Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, which was recently conferred on him by the Government of India.

The anniversary of the Battle of Paardeberg was celebrated yesterday by the 10th Brigade, R.F.A., by Sports on the open ground, east of the Agram Entrenchment. There was a large Military gathering present, including Major-General Pilcher and the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, Colonel S. D. Brown and the Officers of the Brigade were "At Home" on the grounds. the Band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters providing an excellent programme of music. A large and varied programme of events was successfully gone through, the following being the prize winners:—120 Yards Hurdle Race, Bombardier Dunn; 100 Yards Flat Race, Dr. Seabright; Ring Ball and Peg Stakes, Corporal Ringfield; Quarter-Mile Flat Race, Corporal Wallace; Jumping Led Horses, Dr. Mahomed Kush; Trotting Race, Bombardier Aitken; Half-Mile Flat Race, Gunner Wallace; One-Mile Flat Race, Private Willkinson, Sherwood Foresters; Jumping Led Horses (Europeans) Gunner Henry and Lloyd Lindsay, C Section, 81st Battery; V. and C. Race, Bombardier Bain; Section Tent-pegging (Natives) C. Squadron, Mysore I. S. Lancers; Section Jumping. No. 1 Section, 76th Battery, R. F. A.; Alarm Stakes, 81st Battery, R. F. A.; Old Soldiers' Race, Sergeant Ludlow: Wrestling on Horseback, 14th Hussars and R. H. A., (Cavalry Brigade); Driving Competition, 76th Battery, R. F. A.; Tug-of-War 81st Battery, R. F. A.; Children's Race, Boy Ethridge and Florrie Hayes: and Band Race, Boy Varell. Mrs. Quinton gave away the prizes at the conclusion of the Sports, and cheers were given for her and Major Quinton.

The Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Society gave two performances at the Bowring Institute, yesterday night and on Friday, of Jerome's amusing comedy, "Miss Hobbs." On Friday night the audience was a small one, but yesterday the room was crowded. The B. A. D. S. has lately put on some excellent plays at the Bowring Institute, but I think that with none of them has met with such a popular reception as that which was given "Miss Hobbs." It is an amusing little comedy in four Acts, and was well staged and acted. The plot relates the story of the complete conquest of a "new woman". "Miss Hobbs" is the "new woman" and has the usual curious ideas of the modern woman who despises men and marriage. She interferes with the love affairs of others till she is at last conquered by "Wolff Kingsearl," and by the very methods she once held in great contempt. They play is one full of amusing incidents, the dialogue is witty and sparkling, and it is no exaggeration to say that the amateurs made a complete success of the piece. The important parts were taken by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McEuen and Mr. West. The first two and the last named are well known amateur actors and have before shown their ability on the stage. On this occasion Mrs. Moore took the title role. She made a very charming "new woman" and acted with vigour. It was a difficult part to sustain and made great demands on her versatility, but her efforts were crowned with success. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Evans, who personated "Beula Kingsearl" very effectively. Mrs. McEuen is new to the Bangalaore stage, and is a decided acquisition. She took the part of "Miss Faery," "Beula's" aunt, very well. Among the men Mr. West had the leading part, that of "Wolff Kingsearl," and his acting was a treat. He had a big part, and throughout the play he held the attention of his audience and delighted them with his clever acting. Captain Day as "Percy Kingsearl," and Captain Evans, as "Jessop" were much appreciated. Mr. Moore, as "Sanes," was exceedingly good, and Miss Tippettee, as "Miss Abbey," was charming. There was not only one opinion of the performance, it was excellent, and that the audience throught it so is borne out by the hearty applause which greeted the players on both nights. The String Band of "O" Battery, R. H. A., played some excellent music during the intervals between the Acts. There is general regret expressed at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, two of the most talented members of the Society who have done so much to help the B. A. D. S. Major Johnstone, R. H. A., who was Stage Manager, is to be congratulated on the great success achieved by the Bangalore amateurs, and we hope that it will not be many weeks before another such enjoyable entertainment is arranged.

THE SRINIVASA MANDIRAM.

The ladies meeting held on Saturday last was a great success. The gathering was a representative one. There were about seventy ladies present. As already announced, Sri Pandita Sundaramma spoke in a very interesting manner on the subject of "Education." She divided the subject under certain headings. The religious aspect of education was first explained, and then its practical side; and its advantages to society in general were commented upon. She observed that the much perplexed question of female education deserved every consideration, if India was not to lose its pristine reputation for philosophy and civilisation. At the close of this pleasant function, one of the senior members of the ladies section, who presided on the occasion, spoke in very appreciative terms of her lecture and presented on behalf of the section, a neat sandalwood box, with a plush-bound copy of the "Bhagavad Gita," with the following inscription:—"The members of the Ladies Section, Srinivasa Mandiram, Bangalore, present this copy of the Lord's Song, "Bhagavad Gita" and the tiny box that holds it to Sri Pandita A. Sundaramma, as a small token of their appreciation and regard for the success she has achieved and for the first place she has taken at the Pandit's Examination, held last year at Mysore. . . . In thus honouring her, they only do their sisterly duty, sincerely wishing her all prosperity, both spiritual and temporal, in her future attempts of progress.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 24th Feb.—Mr. R. C. C. Carr, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, arrives here to-morrow to resume charge of his duties. Mr. Lionel Davidson hands over charge and leaves this to-morrow evening. On Monday Mr. Davidson gave a farewell dinner at the Residency, when covers were laid for 31 guests H. H. the Maharajah was present. The Band of the Nayar Brigade played. Yesterday Mr. Davidson gave his last garden party at the Residency, H. H. the Maharajah again being present. During the short time that Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have been here, they have been very popular, and and Mrs. Davidson has taken great interest in all charitable movements. Their departure will be regretted.

Last week a large number of Nambudris met at Vaikam to consider means of ameliorating their condition. There were several speakers who expressed their regret at the deplorably backward condition of the members of the community in respect of education. Resolutions were passed recognising the necessity for the opening of schools. There as a discussion as to the nature of the education to be imparted. Some suggested the opening of English schools. A large number of those persent advocated the establishment of Sanskrit schools The assembly resolved on the opening of the latter class of schools because they would appeal to all orthodox Nambudris. A subscription list was opened and some money was collected.

The Rev. L P. Larsen, of the Y. M. C. A, who is now lecturing in North and Central Travancore, is expected here in the first week of next month. He proposes to address four or five public meetings, most of which will be held at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall

Dr. A. C. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, leaves to-day on circuit for North and Central Travancore and is expected to be absent from headquarters for about a month.

The movement started for perpetuating the name of Miss S. B. Williams, M. A., the first Lady Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls, is gaining in popularity. Over Rs. 700 have been subscribed, of which about Rs. 500 have been collected. The idea of the promoters of the scheme is to have an oil painting of Miss Williams and to start a library exclusively for the use of the ladies of the Station. The Ladies' Association here has been invited to co-operate with Mr. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Honorary Secretary of the Williams Memorial Committee.

Trevandrum, 28th Feburary.—The Most Reverend Mar Timotheus of Malabar and all India arrived here on the morning of the 25th instant and was met at the Chakay landing place by a carriage and pair from the Maharajah's stables. His Grace visited Mr. R. C. C. Carr, British Resident, on Friday and H. H. the Maharajah this morning and presented letters and credentials from His Beatitude Mar Shimun, the Patriarch and Catholics of the East. A wax taper was presented to His Highness and His Grace pronounced the Patriarchal Benediction with the mitre on his head and episcopal staff and cross in his hands. The visit to the Dewan took place at noon to-day and the Dewan's return visit is to take place on Monday.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Vizagapatam, February 23.—Shortly after 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant, a serious fire broke out in the western portion of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways Good Sheds at the Vizagapatam Wharf. In it was stored 1,263 bales of Bimlipatam jute belonging to Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., Bilimipatam, which were completely consumed. They were, however, I understand, covered by insurance. At present no cause can be assigned for the fire, and it is generally believed that it was due to spontaneous combustion. The fire raged for twenty-four hours and is still smouldering. The Coromandel Co., Ltd. the Shipping Agents for the jute, made an attempt to extinguish the fire, and some time after it broke out, managed to procure the Municipal manual fire engine which however, was found to be absolutely useless. Subsequently, however, ti was at about 1 p.m., the Assistant Loco-Superintendent of the M. and S. M. Railway, together with the Assistant Traffic Superintedent appeared on the scene, with the Railway engine and a handpump and for a time the former worked very well, but after an hour's working broke down. The latter however, worked on until 8 p.m., and succeeded in subduing the fire in one portion of the shed.

Yesterday, with the same two appliances, worked by Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co's Agent and staff, the fire was practically extinguished.

ELLORE.

Ellore, 26th Feb.—The Bishop of Madras, accompanied by the Rev. L. E. Cox, arrived here on the 18th instant. A Confirmation Service was held on the 20th instant in Christ Church, and 63 persons were confirmed. In the evening the Bishop attended a reception in his honour, and an Address was presented to him. On the 19th instant, at Bhimudur, there was another reception, when his Lordship conferred upon the Rev. F.N. Alexander, M. A, an Honorary Canonry of the Madras Cathedral. A Confirmation Service was also held and 45 persons were confirmed.

The annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the C. E. Z. Mission Schools was held on the 23rd instant, the Lord Bishop of Madras presiding. There was a fair gathering, including many leading Vakils of the town After the usual programme of music, etc., the Bishop distributed the prizes to the girls, who numbered about 300. His Lordship, in bringing the proceedings to a close, congratulated the girls who had won prizes and gave them excellent advice. The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

COMMENTING on the death of Sir Owen Burne, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" observes, that the real extent of his influence on Indian frontier policy will probably never be known. But, he adds, "a friend of his has told me that from 1876 to 1880 Burne was the true instigator of the policy pursued in Afghanistan, coaching Lord Lytton in India in the first phase and advising the Cabinet in London in the second. He could never, however, bring Lord Salisbury round to his view that Russia was the enemy to be afraid of. The public never suspected who really ran the Afghan policy which excited the ire of Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll, but the late Henry Reeve, of the "Edinburgh Review," was better informed, for in 1878 he said to a friend, 'Don't talk to me of Rawlinson and Bartle Frere. The whole thing is the doing of Owen Burne.'"

A MAHOMADAN correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—"Most of the Indians who had gone to the Hedjaz to perform the last 'haj' have now returned home. It appears that the pilgrimas fared well at Mecca. The necessaries of life were cheap, the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory and the treatment of the Turkish officials and the 'Mutawwifs,' or priests, sympathetic. But there were too many Indian beggars, Security of life and property was enjoyed by the Hajis at Mecca. But two caravans, composed chiefly of Indian Mahomedans, were set upon by Bedouins near Medina. Some 200 persons are alleged to have been killed. The Egyptian papers confirm the story of the raids and the loss of Indian life and property. and report that the Governor of the Hedjaz has written to the Porte asking her powers to deal more drastically with the delinquent Arabs."

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family H.I.M. the Empress of Russia H.M. the King of Greece | H.M. the Queen of Roumania H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 2½d 9½ and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARTELL'S

The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of MARTELL'S BRANDY is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

BRANDY

HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD. SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95-6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" *necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.*

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,* A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY. (PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

PLEASANT WORK THAT PAYS

JUST LOOK AT THE RESULTS

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME.

Write: BGA., Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.

Agents: DHUPELIA & Co., GHATWALA'S CHAWL, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Coda's Bottles, £32.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

The mark WOLSELEY VS&M SIDDELEY of Reliability.

ON

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

Latest Models.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY. I.

Works:—

TARDEO.

ROWLAND'S

KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, Irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

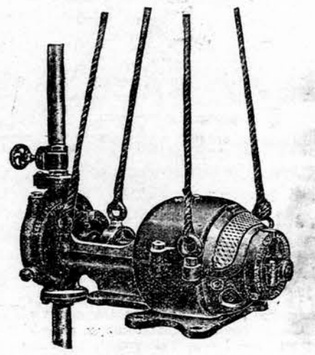
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON BIRMINGHAM. **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.



The Rees Roturbo Centrifugal Pump.

FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES presents unusual advantages, where the limitations of the ordinary Centrifugal Pumps prevent its use.

Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery-pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

The same thing applies to WELLS in which the level of the water varies.

The application of the pump to a FIRE ENGINE, with a variable jet nozzle, is very useful.

For FOUNTAIN DISPLAYS, constant changes between Jet and cascade effects can be secured immediately.

AGENTS:—

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLÉ'S MILO BOILED FOOD.*
A box of Demimoss or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL BHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 189, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

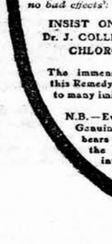
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves Pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

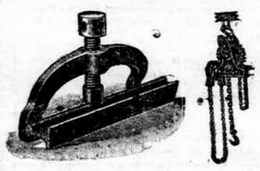
C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

INT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility* convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable it hot

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

[illegible] of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered [illegible]

the WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*.

DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondicherry*.

RIGAUD'S

KANANGA

OF JAPAN

TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & Co

PERFUMERS

8, rue Vivienne, 8

Paris-France

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

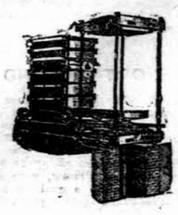
Offices in the East:—

CAIRO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING



SCREW SCOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & S

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 96 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.